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THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. VII, NO. 28 — BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916 — $2.00 YEARLY

F. M. Thompson Co.

The Quality Store

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, and Everything in Shoes

We have just received a shipment of

SHOES

These are right goods and prices are right. See window

Sole Agents for "Invictus" Fine Shoes for Ladies and Gents. The name on these is sufficient recommendation

Splendid assortment of Men's Hats, from $1.50 to $5.00

BERRIES — BERRIES

Buy your preserving berries now and you are sure of the very best goods

GET OUR PRICES

We have Strawberries, Gooseberries, Plums, Peaches, Pineapple, Cherries, Grape Fruit, Cantaloup, Hothouse Tomatoes, New Potatoes, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Celery, Etc.

B. C. Sugar, $1.95 nett. Dairy Butter, 30c. nett.

All goods 5 p.c. discount for cash and prompt payment

Phone 25

The Store That Saves You Money

BLAIRMORE — ALBERTA

We are agents for the J. E. Terrill Floral Co., Lethbridge and Calgary. See catalogues and leave your orders with The Enterprise.

How are you fixed for Butter Wrappers, Milk Tickets, Bread Tickets and Shipping Tags? Leave your order with us.

We Invite Your Patronage

Our new Bakery has just opened up in the Nicoforo Block, Blairmore, where we are prepared to cater to the trade in the best of

Breads, Cakes, and Pastries

Only the best ingredients used

We have had over eighteen years' experience in the bakery business and can guarantee satisfaction at all times.

Home Trade catered to. European Pastries a Specialty

The Blairmore Bakery

Adamo Trabucatto, Proprietor

Corner Victoria Street and Eighth Ave., Blairmore, Alberta

A "lumber Jack" was arrested off Sunday night's east-bound passenger train, charged with being drunk and disorderly. He appeared before the J.P. on Monday morning and was fined with costs to the extent of $7.50 or the alternative of a month's board under the careful supervision of the R.N.W.M.P. at Macleod. He accepted the former proposition.

As an immediate result of the great North Sea battle, nearly two hundred British merchantmen have been released from Baltic ports. These ships have been lying in Petrograd, Kronstadt and other Baltic harbors since the outbreak of the war. They have passed the Cattegat without interference from German warships and arrived safely in British ports.

OFFICE PHONE "56" — RESIDENCE PHONE "60"

D. A. SINCLAIR

Contractor and Builder

PLANS FURNISHED
ESTIMATES GIVEN

DEALER IN

Rough & Dressed Lumber, Sash & Doors
Shingles & Lath

Agent for Ford Automobiles

Blairmore - - Alberta

The Doctor is in The Same Box

It is generally supposed that the country editor has the toughest time on earth, but one of our local medicos hands us the following, which seems to indicate that there are others: "The average man will give an attorney from three to five thousand dollars, together with a lifetime of praise, to keep him out of the penitentiary for from two to ten years, yet at the same time will raise a phosphorescent glow and a kick that can be heard around the world, if a doctor charges him fifty or a hundred dollars to keep him out of hell for a lifetime. We are the only people, under God's ethereal tent today, who keep open shop for twenty-four hours a day, for three hundred and sixty-five days each year. We are also the only laborers who keep on working for people who do not pay."—Ex.

Child Poisoned At Hillcrest

The community of Hillcrest was cast into gloom on Saturday afternoon, over the report of the sudden death of little Ferix Clements, a Belgian boy of three years of age. Ferix had been up the mountain side with some other children, and ate several small white berries. The berries proved to be poisonous, the boy suddenly became ill, and despite all efforts of the doctors, who were immediately summoned, the little lad passed away after less than an hour's suffering. Interment took place at the Hillcrest cemetery on Sunday and was largely attended.

Drowning Accident At Frank

A cloud of gloom spread over the town of Frank on Tuesday evening, when it became known that little Ernest Putich, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Putich, had disappeared near the bank of the Old Man River. Ernest, together with several other small children, was playing near the river bank, and noticing an object floating down the stream, attempted to reach it, and in so doing lost his balance and was quickly swept under. Another boy, of about four years, standing near, was also carried in, but managed to cling to a tree root and was rescued. He immediately made the alarm and a number of men were soon on the scene and a search was instituted. About ten or fifteen minutes must have elapsed from the time the child fell in before the body was discovered at the bottom of the river but a short distance away. When taken to the surface the body was still warm and some hope was entertained for the child's recovery. Dr. McDonald was immediately called from Blairmore and was soon on the scene. On examination it was found that the only hope of restoration laid in the application of the pulmotor, whereupon W. H. Hilton was dispatched towards Bellevue to meet a conveyance already on the way. The arrival of the instrument was, however, too late to be of service, for the last spark of life had fled. An inquest was conducted by Coroner Pinkney, and a verdict of 'accidental death' was returned. Interment took place at Blairmore Thursday afternoon.

Police Deserter is Arrested

Corpl. Lewis, of the R. N. W. M. P., who about two weeks ago rather mysteriously disappeared from his detachment at Brocket, and for whom the authorities have since been making a vigilant search, was discovered and arrested at Frank last week end, and was taken to Macleod on Sunday night, where he will await his trial on at least one charge—that of desertion of the force.

Alberta Pays Up Well

The following statement of receipts in this Province to the Patriotic Fund account for the last ten months will be read with interest by all who have this great national cause at heart. As is well known, the amount required from the Province was allotted to the various constituencies last year. As will be seen from the statement below, several of the constituencies have passed into the honor roll by contributing more than was asked of them. Notable among those are Didsbury, which passed the required mark by almost $4.000.00; High River by almost $3,000.00; Lethbridge by more than $15,000.00; Red Deer by $1,000.00; Rocky Mountain by over $13,000.00; Taber by almost $4,000.00; Camrose by $11,000.00; Sedgewick by $1,000.00 and Victoria by $3,000.00.

On the other hand, it is to be noted with regret that some have fallen considerably short of their allotment, and there is one in the unenviable position of having given nothing whatever.

The statement of amounts allotted and paid up to June 30th follows:—

SOUTH ALBERTA CONSTITUENCIES

Constituency.	Amount Assessed.	Sept. 1st, 1915 to June 30th, '16
Acadia	3,500.00	3,143.65
Bow Valley	1,500.00	2,574.86
Calgary	90,000.00	86,877.79
Cardston	2,500.00	2,648.82
Claresholm	2,500.00	2,515.00
Cochrane	3,500.00	3,884.35
Coronation	2,500.00	3,497.45
Didsbury	4,500.00	8,487.64
Gleichen	4,000.00	4,687.82
Hand Hills	3,000.00	3,144.96
High River	4,000.00	6,923.40
Innisfail	3,500.00	2,541.57
Little Bow	3,500.00	3,381.23
Lethbridge	12,000.00	27,505.00
Macleod	3,000.00	2,950.00
Medicine Hat & Redcliffe	17,500.00	12,740.23
Nanton	3,000.00	1,280.00
Okotoks	3,500.00	4,847.50
Olds	3,500.00	2,838.25
Pincher Creek	3,500.00	2,225.15
Red Deer	7,500.00	8,515.00
Rocky M't'n	3,500.00	17,171.76
Stettler	4,500.00	5,141.00
Taber	4,000.00	7,959.21
Warner	1,500.00	1,734.93
		$229,396.56
Provincial Gov't Employees		44,462.41
Staff of University of Alta.		2,788.03
Personal Contributions		505.93
		$277,152.06

NORTH ALBERTA CONSTITUENCIES

Constituency.	Amount Assessed to June 30th, '16.	Sept. 1st. 1915
Athabasca	2,000.00	1,093.91
Alexandra	3,000.00	2,660.60
Beaver River	1,500.00	301.85
Camrose	9,000.00	20,014.00
Clearwater	500.00	51.35
Edson	2,000.00	2,497.92
Grouard	1,000.00	1,035.53
Lacombe	6,000.00	6,570.25
Leduc	3,500.00	2,077.50
Lac Ste Anne	1,000.00	234.20
Ribstone	4,500.00	3,754.91
Sedgewick	9,000.00	10,018.58
Sturgeon	3,500.00	1,908.45
St. Albert	2,000.00	778.75
Stony Plain	2,500.00	1,200.00
St. Paul	1,500.00	
S. Edmonton	3,500.00	2,135.88
Ponoka	3,500.00	2,626.00
Peace River	3,000.00	333.60
Pembina	1,500.00	40.10
Victoria	3,000.00	5,990.45
Vermilion	4,500.00	4,060.15
Vegreville	4,500.00	4,566.98
Whitford	1,500.00	2,982.46
Wetaskiwin	5,000.00	4,473.00
Wainwright	4,500.00	2,140.85
		$82,807.27

SUMMARY

City of Edmonton	90,000.00	86,778.76
Towns and Rural Districts		83,908.64
Alberta Civil Service and University of Alberta		46,957.35
		$217,644.75

LATEST IN LADIES' LARGE STYLES IN SKIRTS SHIPMENT

:- Just In -:

Prices Right. See Our Windows

THE BLAIRMORE TRADING CO.

THE STORE THAT SELLS FOR LESS

Blairmore — Alberta

Are You Boiling

Or Bottling Fruits?

If so, order your supply now

Sugar is high, but we will sell you 20 pounds of sugar at cost with each case of fruit you buy from us.

Positively, one 20 lbs to one case only

"Economy" Sealers in Stock

On Fridays we give free 25c Dust Cloths with each 50c Bottle of Liquid Veneer

Phone "52" For That Box of Fruit

J. HANDLEY, *Phone 52*

FOR SALE

Co-Operative Trading Company's Store at Frank together with entire stock of General Merchandise, Horse, Delivery Wagon, Two Lots and Union Hall adjoining. Apply to Evan Morgan, Secretary Local Union, Frank, Alta.

Blairmore Council Meeting

The regular meeting of the Blairmore town council was held last night, very little business being transacted.

Communications from the Department of Education re bonds, and Dominion Bonds Co. re Joyce were considered.

The report of the medical health officer for the month of June was read and ordered filed.

Accounts from Land Titles office for two abstracts of title, $1.05, Blairmore Hardware Co. $5.50, and A. Morency $31.20, were ordered paid if found correct by committees.

Secretary was instructed to renew subscription to the Alberta Gazette.

Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to check up water book with each householder using water and see that each consumer is properly entered in the water register.

Complaint was made that the C.P.R. had time and again raised the spur-line crossing on the road west of the C.P.R. station, and that the crossing was now several inches higher than that agreed to by the town, and the secretary was asked to look up correspondence on the matter with a view to taking up the question with the railway commissioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE OF ANDREW OLSON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of ANDREW OLSON, late of Blairmore, in the Province of Alberta, quarryman, who died on the 23rd May, 1916, are required to file with CONYBEARE, CHURCH, MCARTHUR & DAVIDSON, Barristers, Conybeare Block, Lethbridge, Alberta, by the 22nd day of August, 1916, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them,, and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to his knowledge.

DATED at Macleod, Alberta, this 6th day of July, A.D. 1916.

CONYBEARE, CHURCH, MCARTHUR & DAVIDSON,
Solicitors for the Executor,
Conybeare Block,
Lethbridge, Alberta

Central Union Church

Dr. E. H. GRAY, Pastor.

Sunday, July 16th:—

11 a.m., Public Service and Bible Class. Subject: "Paul at Athens." Scripture lesson: Acts 17:16-34.

7.30 p.m., Public Service and Sermon. Subject: "The Scriptural View of Religion."

All fellow-citizens are invited to attend on this occasion.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Hun Cruelty to Beseiged Paris

Children Died, and Germany Laughed at it, But it is Different in Their Own Case

The Germans have striven to prove that the British blockade of Germany contravenes the laws of civilization, inasmuch as it may bring death by starvation to innocent women and children. There are two sides to the picture, and the London Times gives the other in a brief record of the siege of Paris in 1870-71, when the Germans slowly starved a civilian population of more than 2,000,000 into surrender.

"They arrived before Paris in the middle of September," says the Times. "By October 8 our columns report that the daily consumption of horseflesh within a week had risen enormously. By November 20 no more beef or mutton was to be had. On December 6 our correspondent stated that 'rat hunting is now vigorously carried on, to meet the demands of the restaurants.' When the frequenters of the restaurants were eating rats the diet of other classes must have been terrible. On December 24 the population were put on a ration of horseflesh. The allowance was 30 grammes, or about an ounce.

"On January 15 the bread ration was reduced from 500 to 300 grammes, less than 10 ounces for adults, and to half that amount for children. This bread was a black and indigestible compound of rice, barley, buckwheat, oats, and even hay. Long files of women and children gathered before dawn at the bakers' shops in the main, in the cold and the snow of a winter in which the temperature sank to 21 degrees of frost.

"The animals in the Jardin des Plantes were eaten. Elephant sold at from 10 francs to 45 francs a pound, and even 'colettes de tigre' are mentioned. There were markets for dogflesh and catflesh, and an English writer partook of a feast at which 'the sole dish was a cat with mice 'round it.'' There was no coal and no light. The people starved from cold as well as from hunger.

"On February 14 one of the English party who brought food into Paris after the armistice told the Mansion House Relief Committee what he had seen. Some of the people assisted were barely able," he said, 'to walk to the place' of distribution, and when the provisions were handed them 'they were unable to carry them home.' That is how the nation that reprobates the 'brutality' of our blockade remorselessly exercised its strict right of siege.

"But perhaps the French children did not suffer? Perhaps the besieged babies had plenty of milk? Let us see what was their fate during the German investment. The French did their best for them. To the very end 3,000 cows were reserved to supply milk 'for the sick and new born infants.' But the supply was altogether insufficient. Milk began to run short so early as September 22 and a month later the scarcity was effecting children. By the second week in January an English correspondent says they were 'dying off like rotten sheep.

"What were the feelings of the humane Germans towards this vast population of non-combatants, the innocent victims of their military operations? Did they regret the sufferings they caused? Was their pity depressed only at the stern voice of duty? Let their idolized statesman speak for them. When Jules Favre came to Bismarck to arrange for the armistice the Prussian statesman observed that within a few weeks the French representative had grown much graver; 'also greater, probably on horseflesh, while the Count's gentlemanly staff selected 'high class restaurants in' Paris as a suitable subject for conversation with the French-man's famished secretary.

"Favre told Bismarck that pretty children were still to be seen in the streets. 'I am surprised at that,' the genial champion of Prussian kultur replied; 'I wonder you have not yet eaten them.' And the Germans knew very well that the siege had cost numbers of children their lives. They have been on very short commons in Paris for some time past,' Bismarck's today and Boswell records on January 2, 'and the death rate last week amounted to about 5,000.' For the last week of December it had been 3,280 and for the week before 2,728.

"'The mortality,' our humane German goes on, 'was especially heavy among children up to 2 years of age.' Has he any further pity? 'Coffins of these tiny French citizens,' he adds, 'were to be seen in all directions.' Herod might have jested so."

Berlin Without Soap

A party of Englishwomen who have just returned from Germany have much to tell of the increasing scarcity of food there. Many families, they declare, do not eat meat for two or three weeks at a time. Fair cuts of veal, pork, and mutton average over $1.25 a lb. Ham is practically unprocurable. Soap, which is now obtained by card, has almost disappeared. The people have even to be careful of how they use their towelling.

High Cost of Preserving

Dealers in canned fruits are looking forward to a large increase in business this year. They believe that the high price of sugar will discourage housewives from putting up the usual amount of fruits. There may be something to that.—Buffalo Express.

When Alton Michael Packward asked the porter of the Great Southern at Gulfport, Miss., "Is that the Gulf of Mexico?" the porter replied: "Only a po'shun of it, sah."—Lyceum Magazine.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

W. N. U. 1111

One Day of Prohibition

Showing the Radical Effect of Dry Sundays in Chicago

Chicago has had a trial of prohibition of the liquor traffic every Sunday beginning October the 15th and the result as reported would satisfy anyone but a drunkard or an idiot that the sooner the whole world goes dry the better for everybody. When the saloons were, open there was an average of three murders every Sunday and a large number of accidents on Monday. Since the saloons are closed on Sunday there has not been a murder on that day and Monday accidents have been greatly reduced.

The editor of the Tempiar has been in Chicago investigating and has given some interesting facts bearing on Sunday closing. Ten thousand bartenders will now have a day of rest and it has been estimated that the citizens of Chicago will save about twenty eight million dollars a year by Sunday closing.

A chorus of approval comes from the heads of the big manufacturing and mercantile industries. The reports show that there are fewer Monday accidents, merchants report selling more goods on Monday, and that Monday efficiency has greatly increased in the factories.

The foreman of Swift and Co., Packing Plant, Morris Cudahy and S. S. Plant all agree with the foreman at Armours, who said, "Our workmen come to the plant Monday's with clear heads and rested bodies. It was the complaint of all packers before the saloons were closed that many men either did not show up or were very little use on Monday. Last Monday all the men were promptly on hand with steady muscles, rested bodies and minds fit for their tasks."

The manager of the Illinois Steel Plant issued a statement to this effect. "Our workmen were all on hand last Monday for the first time in years." When we asked them what caused the change they said they had nothing to do Sunday but rest for Monday. Marshall Field and Co., and other big State Street Department stores report the biggest Monday sales in years.

That the Temperance forces should win such a victory in a city that has long been known as the heart of the liquor interests is indeed good news. The American people are doing a lot of thinking these days.

There is a great awakening. What was winked at in the past will not be tolerated much longer. The only way to mend the saloon is to end it. They have been called drunkard factories, but are they not murder factories as well?—H. Arnott, M. B., M. C. P. S.

Was Veteran Ship

Invincible Was the Flagship of Admiral Sturdee

The British battle cruiser Invincible is by far the most interesting ship sunk in the recent naval battle. Since the outbreak of the war she has taken part in almost every naval engagement fought. On August 28, 1914, she was one of the units in Vice-Admiral Beatty's squadron which won the battle of Heligoland Bight. This was the first naval engagement of the war.

On December 8, 1914, she was flagship of Admiral Sir F. C. D. Sturdee's fleet which destroyed and sank the German fleet under Admiral Count von Spee off the Falkland Islands.

After this battle she returned to England and refitted. She then joined the squadron which attempted to force the passage of the Dardanelles. During the series of engagements which took place with the Turkish forts she was badly damaged and forced to go to Gibraltar for repairs.

The Indefatigable and Queen Mary took part in the battles of Heligoland Bight and Dogger Bank under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

So far as is known, none of the other ships sunk—British or German—has figured in previous naval engagements.

Belgian Relief $6,000,000

The methods of administering the various Belgian Relief Funds are interesting. The Canadian Central Fund is at Montreal. The executive place their funds at the disposal of a Central Commission, which, in turn, by a very sound system of purchase and inspection, ships cargoes to Rotterdam. Here the supplies are transported into Belgium without difficulty, without interference of German officials. The supplies are distributed by an international or neutral commission to some 130 central depots. Communal committees—of which there are 4,000 —perform the actual work of distribution, having visiting committees for investigation and other purposes. Already over $6,000,000 has been spent in relief by the methods.

The Future of India

India is aware that there is only one peaceful nation today, and that is to defeat thoroughly the enemy who menaced the liberties of the world. But with this determination there are growing up—perhaps the faster because of the war—new ideals and ambitions, just and legitimate, the offspring of our own education, the manifestation of the healthy unrest which is at once the pride and the justification of the British connection. India cannot remain stationary; at the same time India must not be cast into a state of political confusion; there is no necessary conflict between the two necessities.—Times of India.

Gifford Pinchot, an advocate of real preparedness for the United States, writes that what he saw in Belgium convinced him that no sacrifice can be too great to prevent any people or any part of them from being ruled by foreign bayonets.

A Railroad Novelist

C. P. R. Official Earns Distinction by Writing Novel

Perhaps the best known of the younger literary critics in America is Archie Bell of the "Cleveland Leader." For that reason his tribute to the work of a C. P. R. official is well worth attention. That work is a work of fiction, "Hearts and Faces" by name, and is as remote from Canadian railway life as anything could possibly be imagined. Here is what Archie Bell has to say in part.

John Murray Gibbon was born in Ceylon. His father is a titled Scotchman. He is a graduate of Oxford, and he has taken special courses in philosophy at various German universities. And despite some of these things popularly considered handicaps to "getting on in the world," he came back to London and was soon editor of the well-known illustrated newspaper, "Black and White."

Realizing that he did not know as much as he wanted to know about art, a realization that came home to him each day as he sat at his editorial desk, he resigned and went to Paris to become an art student.

He lived in the famous Latin Quarter at night and spent the days in Colarossi's Atelier. Then he went to Italy and Algiers, Japan and China, and to many other countries.

Then one day, an official position was offered him by the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the age of forty-one he has achieved distinction as a practical railroad man, despite all those years of preparation that were spent in pursuits so popularly believed to unfit a man for the practical life.

The busiest men are the ones who find the most time. In the past two years, John Murray Gibbon has been attending to his regular duties with one hand, and with the other hand has been writing a novel, which has just been issued by the famous publishing house of John Lane in England and S. B. Gundy in Toronto.

"Hearts and Faces" is the story of an artist. It treats of the artistic temperament as it sallies forth into the warmer world from the somewhat unpromising environment of Scotland. Sometimes the pictures are gay, sometimes sordid; but they are never vulgar. Through them move many characters with whom the reader has become acquainted in the earlier chapters. Amid these scenes, as in London and later in Germany and Italy, George Grange moves as the most important figure. It is the adventure of a soul. And each adventure is traced with canny knowledge of life as it is, rather than as many writers would like to believe it should be.

And it was written by a railroad man! Still, there are enough examples of versatility in the art world to prove that such an achievement is possible. A merchant of Russia composed music that is now sung in the opera houses of the world. It does not lessen Paderewski's ability as a pianist because he is a hotel keeper in Warsaw. John Alden Carpenter, of Chicago, is a "business man," yet he composed "Adventures in a Perambulator," which caused the staid music critics of the country to prick up their ears in the last two years. Caesar Franck was a school-teacher, even when he was writing his most famous symphony.

A New Anesthetic

Gordon Edwards, a chemist in the city of New York, is credited with the discovery of a new anesthetic to which he has given the name of "nikalgin." It is declared to have certain advantages over other anesthetics when used to deaden pain in the treatment of flesh wounds.

Mr. Edwards says of it that the relief which it gives in experiments so far performed is as nearly absolute as the effect of any drug can be. Anesthetic is produced just a scompletely whether the wound be merely an abrasion of a mutilation. Only when wounds are well advanced toward the healing stage and the nerve ends are covered with a film of new skin, nikalgin is not effective. But on all fresh wounds offering an exposed raw surface, the new anesthetic will completely deaden all sensation and suffering, however extensive the wound may be, and sensation will remain suspended for about three hours.

Seemingly, the discovery is an important and valuable one. The Vatican War Relief Fund has already ordered 2,000 tubes of nikalgin.—From the Albany Journal.

Women and Banking

In none of the new callings, thrown open in such numbers the past eighteen onths, has their business ability apparently occasioned more surprise, to those who doubted it, than in the matter of banking. An authority on banking recently expressed himself quite vigorously on the question. "If anyone had told me," he said, "twelve months ago, that young women would have so distinguished themselves, we should have smiled. We find increasingly that they are businesslike, conscientious and enthusiastic. I do not think the war has brought a more remarkable development—in fact, it is a miracle —than the revelation of the capacity of women in banking.—Christian Science Monitor.

Perhaps the only thing that a tender hearted woman hates worse than brutal, barbarous warfare is a man who won't fight on provocation.—Helen Rowland.

Farmers' Bird Assistants

Some Insect Destroying Birds Found in Manitoba

(By J. D. A. Evans)

With the commencement of the nesting season we are privileged to observe the wondrous ingenuity of God's little feathered architects, a majority of whom have returned to Manitoba from distant zones, perchance flown high above roar of sea storm in the journey from islands wherein climatic condition permits bird life to spend winter in comfort and ample sustenance.

The writer does not profess to be a practical exponent in Manitoba's orthinological features. Nevertheless, residence of many years in this province has furnished him opportunity to study of its bird life and the application of such toward its economic value to agriculture.

Usually by the first week of May, a greater part of the bird migration has arrived in Manitoba. Adequate protection of insect worms or insect destroying birds has become a question of vital importance to the farmer. Within recent date it has been computed that if the family of insect devouring birds became extinct in Manitoba, within a few years the grain fields could not possibly raise a crop. Until even a recent period certain birds highly valuable in the extermination of insect pests, were erroneously considered enemies of the farmer, and very destructive to grain and seeds. As example the robin, one of the first feathered visitors, is deemed a plunderer of the farm garden fruit bushes. But investigation of the charge has acquitted the robin, the diet of which consists principally of harmful insects and worms.

A list of the most important insectivorious bird visitors to Manitoba comprises: Robin, Cat-bird, Wren, Kingbird, Oriole, Shrike, Jay, Woodpecker, Chicadee. To this number may likewise be added that alleged egg and chicken thief, the crow.

Indeed, the crow is one of the very few birds which consider potato bugs as a leading feature of the menu card. The bluejay rejoices in a repast of cut-grubs and caterpillars. The woodpecker may be justly adjudicated a most potent factor in destruction of insect life. The principal hunting ground of this bird consists of tree trunks, from which is removed every available grub, the woodpecker's beak drilling deeply into the timber and abstracts pests immune from attacks of other birds. From the day the sparrow arrived in Manitoba, its character has been stained with a charge of grain theft. The case cannot stand; careful observation of many species of its will reveal the fact that it is a very decided enemy of caterpillars. The shrike, otherwise butcher bird, possesses an appetite for every kind of insect diet of every description. Hawks, owls, regarded enemies of the poultry yard, the latter are very much the beneficial work in the annihilation of mice and gophers. A deadly agent against insects is the swallow. The whippoor-will must also be the recipient of notice; and reference is necessary concerning the night-hawk, that aviator among the birds verily a swooper down to earth as its eagle eye perceives some species of grub.

Beyond despute is the fact that the main diet of bird life consists of pernicious insects of every description. Without assistance of the feathered tribes, crawling and winged pests of Manitoba's agricultural domain could not possibly be suppressed. Then, as a resultant issue, grain fields and gardens would speedily picture a condition we dare not even think of.

How Canada Can Save Millions

Canada can save millions of dollars this summer by adopting daylight saving. Britain, Holland, France, Sweden and Germany are saving daylight to the comfort and convenience of their people. Canada is usually in the van when improvements are being effected, but in this case, for very unsatisfactory reasons, the Dominion is trailing along among the tail-enders. Sir Robert Borden's decision to leave daylight-saving to the municipalities is insufficient. The situation, but they cannot control the railway time, which necessarily is dependent on the habits of the majority of the people. Were the Dominion to adopt the daylight-saving system, the railways would be glad to fall in line, but they cannot have so many different systems. The confusion will result.—Calgary News-Telegram.

A Cemented Comradeship

The Australians and New Zealanders, when they landed in England set the seal upon the manhood of their peoples. They did much more than that. They flung wide the door that the Canadians had already opened to a new life for the British peoples of the Empire. The brotherhood thus established no mishaps or disagreements can destroy. The Australian's new comradeship of our peoples in arms is cemented by the nobility of a mutual admiration.—London Times.

Isn't This a Trifle Premature?

"Judge" published in Boston has for part of its price imprint—

"Postage free in the United States, its dependencies, and Mexico. To Canadian Provinces add 50 cents a year for postage; to all foreign countries add $1.00 a year."

We may not like to be considered foreigners, but we certainly do not particularly care for the inference that Canadian Provinces are blanketed under "Old Glory,"—at least not just at present.

For Better Roads

Growth of Good Roads Movement in Dominion

In Alberta, provincial organization has been responsible for raising the appropriation from nothing a decade ago, to one million dollars last year. This was for main and trunk roads. Municipal expenditure was, in 1913, $681,000; in 1914, $865,190; last year it was nearly $900,000. The government work is under the provincial engineer of highways.

In British Columbia, under the provincial department . . . public works, the good roads movement has made great progress. In 1901, estimates for roads and bridges totalled $344,000; last year they totalled $2,459,000. In 1910 a special program provided that no less than twenty million dollars should be spent, chiefly upon main roads.

In Saskatchewan, under a provincial board of highway commissioners, progress has not been so rapid, but it is definite enough. In 1915 an appropriation was made for $2,000,000. This was subsequently reduced, owing to the effect of war upon finances, but local interest in good roads is assured.

In Manitoba, under a good roads act and a provincial highway commission, formed in 1912, spent by the government last year, $375,000, a sum to which the government added materially, was the municipal contribution.

Ontario is, perhaps the most advanced of all the provinces in good roads campaigning. Under a department of public highways for main and market roads alone, some seven million dollars have been appropriated. This does not take any account of help given to municipalities who are doing their own work to some extent.

In Quebec, in 1912, under an act, the province appropriated ten million dollars for good roads. This was supplemented last year by another five millions. Already eight millions spent or alloted as bond interest, in the cause.

In the Maritime Provinces, upwards of a quarter of a million was laid out last year. In New Brunswick, the work is under the minister of public works. In Nova Scotia a commissioner of highways has charge.

Eating Paper is No Novelty

German Spy's Feat Had Been Outdone in Many Instances

It is with a mitigated commiseration that one reads the story of how Von der Goltz, the German spy, finding himself recognized in Petrograd, spent some hours eating two parcels of incriminating papers which he dare not burn in the grate.

As a feat of mastication, Von der Goltz by no means holds the record Paper is easily reduced to pulp and swallowed (the Arctic explorer's pemmitican), and the only difficulty in this case was the quantity. Leather is another matter, but apart from meals of hard-pressed explorers, there are authenticated instances of meals of the kind. One took place at a Covent Garden hostelry famous in the fashionable annals of the eighteenth century. A tipsy gallant, enraptured by the charms of a certain lady, snatched off her shoe and, filling it with champagne, drank a bumper to her health.

"Then, to carry the compliment still further," so runs the tale, "he ordered the shoe itself to be dressed and served. Having cut off the cork, he himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part, which was of damask, into fine shreds and tossed it up in a cruet, minced the sole, cut the wooden heel into very fine slices, fried them in butter, and placed them round the dish for garnish."

This was formidable and much less romantic was the dinner of the shoemaker of Don Carlos, the son of Philip II of Spain. This is the incident as Doctor Bapoport relates it.

"The young nobleman at that time wore boots with high, wide legs, so as to allow a small pistol to be concealed in them. A shoemaker having sent the prince a pair of boots with narrow legs, Don Carlos went into a fit of fury—ordered the boots to be cut up into small pieces, cooked, and sent over to the shoemaker for him to eat. According to some accounts, the latter was actually forced to swallow his own boots."

That may be described as a paper meal de luxe was that of the famous Fanny Murray mentioned by Horace Walpole: "I liked her spirit in an instance I heard of October night. She was complaining of want of money. Sir Richard Atkins immediately gave her a 20 pound note. She said, 'D—— your twenty pounds! How does it signify?' clapped it between two pieces of bread and butter and ate it."—From the London Observer.

Spokane, Washington, laundryman have begun to urge their patrons to use white goods. A printed notice reads thus: "Fast colors began many of the dyes used to color wash goods have proved to be inferior and will not stand washing. Red and black dyes are the worst that 'run' the most, according to the laundrymen.

Twelve thousand four hundred members of trade unions have left Canada for the front since the opening of the war. Of these, 459 were British reservists who responded to the call to join the colors in England.

"I suppose in the collecting business nearly everyone you go to see asks you to call again?"

"Ask me?" replied the collector. "Some of them dare me."

Slavery in Canada A Century Ago

Old Document Shows How They Were Disposed of in Essex County

The existence of slavery in what is now Essex County, Ontario, during the early part of the nineteenth century is amply proven by an old document dug up by Registrar Henry Clay, at Windsor, a few days ago.

Mr. Clay is modernizing the filing system of county documents and in shaking dust which is more than a hundred years old off the musty old records which have long reposed in the court house vault.

One bundle of papers, bearing the date of 1804, was opened by him, and in it was found the will of James Girty, a relative of the notorious plainsman and Indian fighter, Simon Girty.

When Girty came to Canada from the south he brought with him his full retinue of slaves, which he bequeaths to various members of his family in his will. The will says his 200-acre farm on Lake Erie, in the township of Gosfield, Essex County, is to his daughter and son.

"I also bequeath to my son James the following six negro slaves, or such of them as may be alive at the time of my death: Virgil, Jim, Hannah, Joe, Betsy and Tom, and also the children which may be born of the said Hannah and Betsy. To my daughter I bequeath my negro woman called Nancy, with her five children, the said Nancy having been the property of the mother of my children and intended by her for my daughter."

All other property shall be divided between the son and daughter, with the exception of "my negro slave Paul, whose freedom I hereby bequeath him for his long and faithful service."

The old document will be filed away in the new fireproof cabinets recently purchased by the county.

A National Asset

Good Roads Prove to be of Untold Value in Wartime.

The Secretary of the Lincoln Highway association in a recent publication demonstrated that, when that highway is completed from coast to coast, it would be possible to transport an army of 100,000 men with all their equipment 3,400 miles across the continent in less than three weeks. If the 50,000 motor cars needed were not available, they could be turned out in American factories in two weeks' notice. Or, if the men were sent by rail, the burden of transporting supplies could be taken off the railroads by auto trucks traversing this highway. The Lincoln highway should become the backbone of a great national system of network roads. Three millions have been spent on it, since its declaration in 1913, and no time should be lost in putting the whole route in permanent hard-surface condition. Other routes and trails cross it and paralleling it are rapidly being developed. In peace or war, good roads are vitally necessary.—Minneapolis Journal.

A Rough Diamond

Among the soldiers in a London military hospital is a roughlooking fellow with the physiognomy of a prize-fighter, and apparently a complete stranger to the tender and sentimental feeling.

In the same ward lay a drummer boy concerning whom no hope of recovery was entertained. The man puzzled the doctors and nurses. His recovery was strangely delayed, though there was no apparent reason, except his own disinclination, why he should not admit that he was all right and fit to be discharged from hospital.

A watch was set upon him, and it was then discovered that he was in the habit of making his way to the side of the lad, smoothing his pillow, watching over him, and generally performing the duty of a watchful and affectionate nurse. It was this devotion to the boy which held him to the hospital.

Reduction in Fire Losses

According to The Commercial Bulletin of New York the combined fire losses in the United States and Canada for the past year reaches the enormous figure of one hundred and eighty-three million dollars, being a reduction of fifty-three million dollars from the figures of the previous year. These are the lowest fire losses since 1905, when the total was one hundred and seventy-five millions. It is claimed that the reduction in the losses is directly due to improved precautions in vogue of preventing outbreaks of fire. In some States across the border legislative bills have been introduced which aim at placing a direct liability on property-owners in whose premises fires break out through carelessness. Such a law has been in force in France for many years.—Montreal Star.

In a recent examination paper for a boy-clerk's post was this question:

"If the Premier and all the members of the Cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

Robert, a boy of fourteen, thought for a time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him, and he answered:

"The undertaker."—Tit Bits.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Zam-Buk

is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat, rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Druggists and Stores.—Ed.

LITTLE
THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON
ONTARIO

ARTS EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.

HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY AND AUGUST
GEO. Y. CHOWN
REGISTRAR

Shoe on the Other Foot

Germany has complained bitterly of the attempt of England to starve out her civil population in order to bring the war to a close. This suggests a very pertinent question. Suppose that Germany, instead of Great Britain, had had command of the sea at the very beginning of the war. It has been stated many times that the home supply of Great Britain would not last over six weeks if her imports of foodstuffs were stopped. Is there anybody so silly as to believe that Germany, in case she had had command of the sea, would not have cut off Great Britain's supply of food instantly and entirely and brought her to her knees by starvation within two months after the institution of such a blockade?

It must be remembered, also, as to Germany's complaint (that the allies are trying to starve the civilian non-combatant population), that every bushel of American wheat going to Germany releases a bushel of German wheat to feed the army. Any importation of foodstuffs into Germany for the civil population is therefore an indirect way of supporting the German army.—From the New York Outlook.

Daughter—What's the matter, father? You look worried.

Father (just retired from business)—Well, you see, my dear, I've never been without things to worry me before, and it bothers me.

Concentrated Satisfaction

A great many former users of tea and coffee have learned that there is a pure food beverage made from wheat, which has delightful flavour.

It never exacts of its users the tribute of sleeplessness, heart-flutter, headache and other ills often caused by the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee.

Instant Postum

has a delicious, snappy flavour and is absolutely free from caffeine or any harmful ingredient. Instant Postum is in condensed, soluble form, and wonderfully convenient for the home—for the picnic—for travel—everywhere.

If tea or coffee interfers with comfort or success, as it does for many users, try a shift to Postum.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Potassium Production

Government Will Regulate Developments of Areas in Far North

The department of the interior has issued a set of regulations governing the development of potassium in a large area of dominion lands extending along the Peace, Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers.

The following preamble precedes the regulations which appeared in the Canada Gazette:

"Whereas it is also represented that the area of a location acquired under the provisions of the regulations approved by the order-in-council of the 13th August, 1908, above referred to is not sufficient to induce prospectors to incur the expenditure necessary to discover such salts, that discovery can only be made by means of deep bore holes, involving a very large expenditure, that the search may be quite unavailing, and that, owing to the very great public benefit which would result from such a discovery it might be in the public interest if liberal inducements could be offered to companies willing to risk so large an initial outlay upon the chance of making a discovery, and,

"Whereas, owing to the great demand for certain salts of potassium for fertilizing purposes, and the fact that the present production is quite insufficient to satisfy the world's requirements."

The regulations permit of a lease of the lands in question not exceeding 1,920 acres, and the lease is to be applied for at Dominion lands offices. The rental for the first year at the rate of 25 cents an acre shall accompany the application. Thereafter, the rate will be 50 cents per acre annually. One year after the securing of the lease the lessee shall have such machinery on the lands for prospecting purposes as the minister may consider necessary."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Shortage of News Print

The shortage of news print seems to be universal. The commission elected by the French press to study the means whereby the present paper crisis might best be overcome met recently, when it was announced that the Journal, the Matin, the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien, four leading papers each of which has a circulation of more than a million copies, have decided to reduce to four pages on five days of the week and six on the other two days.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Better Than "Whispering Gallery"

Apropos of the secret session, in the British Parliament the extensive ventilation chamber which passes beneath the House of Commons was recently mentioned as a place where a large number of persons can comfortably hear every word spoken in the chamber above. The tunnel was once crowded to its fullest capacity, and that was on the historic occasion of Mr. Gladstone's speech when the first Home Rule Bill was introduced.

Why is a watch like a river?—Because it doesn't run long without winding.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

First Shot Fired in War

It Was a Troopr of the 4th Dragoon Guards on August 20, 1914

The first shot fired by the British army in the present war is said to have been discharged by a trooper of the 4th Dragoon Guards on August 20, 1914, says the Mail and Empire. As regards our field artillery the honor of having been the first to let drive at the Huns seems to belong to the men of E Battery, R. H. A., who opened fire near Bray, a village in Belgium, on Saturday August 22.

The British navy, however, came into action far earlier, the actual first shot being discharged by the destroyer Lance, which surprised the German minelayer Koonigen Luise in the North Sea, and sank her in six minutes. This event occurred on Wednesday, August 5.

The first shot fired by any of the combatants in the war was discharged from the Hungarian monitor Orsowa, on the Save river, on July 28, the date of the declaration of hostilities by Austria against Serbia. A lightly armed Serbian patrol boat was hit, but managed to escape.

Curiously enough, the first shot in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 was also fired on the Danube and by a monitor. The name of this ship was the Lutfi-Djeli, a Turkish vessel, and she discharged a single projectile at a Russian gunboat. Before she could fire another, her opponent let fly a torpedo, and blew her up with all her crew.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 the first shot fired was fired by a corporal in charge of a French frontier guard. It killed a German officer of Uhlans. The war of the Balkan League against Turkey was similarly begun by an armed Montenegrin peasant, who shot dead the leader of a Turkish patrol late in the afternoon of August 8, 1912.

A lady of great beauty and attractiveness, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praise of it at a party by saying:

"I think I was meant for an Irishwoman."

"Madam," rejoined a witty son of Erin who happened to be present, "thousands would back me up in saying you were meant for an Irishmaan."

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Aviator Again Escapes

Eugene Gilbert, French Airman, Reported to Have Escaped to Italy

Eugene Gilbert, one of the best known French aviators, who was interned in Switzerland in August last year on being compelled to land by lack of gasoline on Swiss soil after a raid on the Zeppelin establishment at Friederichanafen, escaped for the third time. The Petit Parisien has information which has not been confirmed, officially, that M. Gilbert has reached Italy.

M. Gilbert, who established several world's records before the war, joined the French forces at the outbreak of the war. His first escape from the detention camp in Switzerland was made shortly after he was interned. He reached Paris, but was sent back on the demand of the Swiss government because he did not give the authorities sufficient notice that he had withdrawn his word of honor not to attempt to escape. In February last M. Gilbert made his second attempt to regain his liberty, but was recognized and was arrested at Olten, Switzerland.

STINGING NEURALGIA

The Trouble Due to Nerves Starved for Lack of Good Blood

An eminent medical writer has said that "neuralgia is the cry of starved nerves for better blood." The one great symptom of this trouble is pain, fierce, stabbing pain, that almost drives the sufferer frantic. The one cause is poor blood; the only cure is to enrich the blood. Heat applied to the inflamed nerves will give relief, but does not cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish the blood all the needed elements, and the blood conveys them to the nerves. The only way of getting food or medicine to the nerves is through the blood, and the only way to enrich the blood is through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In this way neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve disorders are promptly cured, and the whole system benefited and strengthened. Mrs. M. Gleason, R. R. No. 1, Uxbridge, Ont., who was a great sufferer from neuralgia, says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia for four years. My blood was thin and I was completely run down. I suffered intense pain all the time. At different times I consulted three doctors, but their treatment did no more than give me temporary relief. Then I tried different medicines, but the result was the same—they seemed no good in my case. I was growing steadily worse, and finally could not leave the house nor do a bit of work. The last doctor I consulted could do nothing for me but give me morphine tablets to ease the pain, and by this time I had about resigned myself to a life of pain. Then one of Dr. Williams' almanacs came to our house and I read of similar cases cured through the use of Pink Pills. I got three boxes and before they were all gone the pain began to decrease, and I began to have a better appetite. By the time I had taken six boxes I was again a well woman, and my neighbors could hardly realize that such a change could be made in so short a time. Later I was bothered with eczema and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me. I have found these Pills worth their weight in gold and I cheerfully recommend them to all who are ailing."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wife—Oh, Tom, look at the lovely silk stockings I got at a fire sale for seventeen cents. And not a thing the matter with them except the feet are burned off.

It is in Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Electris Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

The man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixed on his master at work.

"Nice dog, that," said the customer.

"He is, sir."

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber. "You see, sometimes I make a mistake and clip off a little bit of a customer's ear."—Boston Transcript.

Old Gotrox—You wish to marry my only daughter. Would you take from me all I have to solace me in my old age?

Cheeky Suitor—Oh, no, sir; we want you to keep at least $50,000.

Canada's existing over-sea force exceeds by 80,000 the strength of the British Army at the outbreak of the war.

New Icebreaker for Russia

Will Aid in Keeping Open Russia's Winter Port

Canada has sold her new giant icebreaker, launched recently from the yards of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, at Montreal, to the Russian government.

The vessel will be completed during the coming fall and it is hoped will be delivered in time to aid in the work of keeping open Russia's winter port of Archangel.

This is the third Canadian vessel of the same kind to be turned over by the government to the Czar's empire. During the last two years the Minto and the Earl Grey have been similarly disposed of and have been sent across the seas to enter the service of Russia. They have done effective work and in the expression of the Russian government's gratitude for the transfer of the vessels it was emphasized that they have been paid for their value many times over in the facilities they have afforded for the landing of cargoes of munitions.

Be Bright, Well, Strong, Restore Youthful Looks!

Let your fight for better health begin now! Before you feel any warning of physical collapse, cleanse, and strengthen and build up your system. The one remedy for that tired-droopy feeling is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the acknowledged king of all tonic medicines. Thousands of men and women in the late years of life retain their youthful looks and feeling simply because they regulate their system with this old reliable family remedy. Nothing so good for the bowels, stomach or kidneys. Cures headaches, prevents biliousness, stops aching pains in the back and limbs. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

A Few Good Hens

It is probably a fact that the average suburbanite with a few fowls in his back yard makes more than the farmer with his numerous scrub fowls and ideal range. Farmers of this class should learn that a dozen pure bred hens with good care will yield far greater profits than several times this number of scrubs

Angler (in deep water)—Help! Help! I can't swim!

Country Gentleman (on shore)—I can't either, but I ain't hollerin' about it.

A Scottish farmer of a miserly disposition bought a horse at a fair, on the way home he thought a drink of water would refresh it, so got a pail of water; but the animal would not take it. When he got home, he ordered it a feed of corn; but to his surprise it would not touch that, either. Well, he muttered to himself, if only I was sure you were a guid worker, ye're the verra horse for me.

THROBBING, NEURALGIC HEADACHE CURED
HEAD-SPLITTING DISTRESS VANISHES INSTANTLY

This Wonderful Curative Liniment Never Fails

RUB ON NERVILINE

Neuralgia quickly cured is twice, nay, ten times cured. Little neuralgia pains grow into big ones, but Nerviline" in ten minutes relieves even the worst ones. Even a single application will remove the nerve congestion that causes the pain.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the sore tissue, reaches the source of inflamation, drives it out root and branch. Every drop of Nerviline is potent in pain-subduing power, and its strongest charm lies in the fact that it rubs right in, even to the very last drop. Nerviline is not greasy, and its pain-removing power is at least five times greater in strength than ordinary remedies.

We guarantee Nerviline will cure neuralgia—not only relieve it, but actually and permanently cure it. Just in the same way will it cure lumbago, sciatica, stiffness and rheumatism.

To conquer all muscular and nerve pain, use Nerviline. A large bottle in the home keeps the doctor's bill small. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it is more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by all druggists everywhere, or the Catarrozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Germany's Infamy

The hideous story of the Wittenberg Camp is unmatched for filth, cruelty and horror outside certain descriptions of Carthaginian horrors in Flaubert's "Salammbo." There have been perfidies, murders and outrages by land and sea, but for torture inflicted with systematic callousness and infamy on helpless prisoners there has been nothing to touch this record.—London Observer.

A Comparison in Casualties

In less than two years Germany has lost in battle over five times as many soldiers as the Union lost in four years of the Civil War. Northern losses were 67,000 killed in battle and 43,000 who died of wounds, making a total of 110,000 killed. The German killed amount to 664,000. Since the Kaiser has only about three times as large a population to draw upon as had Abraham Lincoln, and as he is losing men in battle over ten times as fast, the ratio of Germany's daily loss to population is more than three times as great as was the loss of the Northern States. But Germany is not allowing so many men to die of disease as did the United States. Disease took 199,000 Union soldiers, or upward of double as many as were taken by Confederate bullets.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

In the village of Tatworth, Somerset, England, the curious custom of letting a field by auction during the burning of an inch candle has just been perpetuated

"Wish to marry my daughter, do you? Take my advice, don't."

"But why sir?"

"I have noticed evidence of insanity in her lately."

"Good heavens! What evidences?"

"She says she wants to marry you."

Cautious Wife—Dinna pay the fares yet, Angus. They may drop a bomb on us and then you'd have throwp good money away.

Does the Kaiser Reflect?

Sometimes in reviewing the career of the Kaiser it is more charitable, as well as, perhaps, more just, to believe him the victim of a monomania. An inordinate vanity is often a form of dementia, and the man who has allowed the horrible illusion of his own infallability to overpower him becomes a lunatic, nursing dreams of illimitable greatness. Yet, perhaps, even on occasions when his subjects are celebrating his birthday there may come moments when the German emperor himself starts back horrified at what he has done. It is difficult to imagine with what thoughts he reflects on the history of the last eighteen months, when he becomes aware in his heart of hearts—as he must do at times—that he is the author of the most hideous calamity which has ever befallen the sons of men.—London Telegraph.

The Terror of Asthma comes like a thief in the night with its dreadful throttling, robbing its victim of breath. It seems beyond the power of human aid to relieve until one trial is made of that remarkable preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Then relief comes with a rush. Life becomes worth living, and, if the remedy be used persistently, the disease is put permanently to rout. Take no substitute.

Someone asked Whistler if he was acquainted with King Edward. He said:

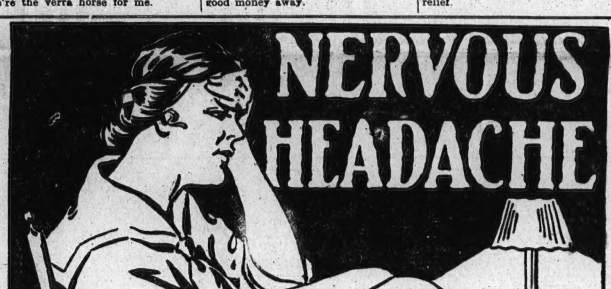
"No I have not that pleasure."

"But the King says he knows you."

"Oh, well," responded Whistler, "you know he's always bragging."

"One of the rules for officers of the King's Navy reads: 'No officer shall speak discouragingly to his mate, either on the watch or at mess, concerning the business on which he is or may be engaged.'

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.



Headache is not a disease in itself, but comes as a warning to tell you that there is something wrong with the system. Consequently when you stop a headache by the use of powerful narcotic drugs, you merely stifle the "danger signal" by which Nature tells you that there is trouble ahead.

A starved condition of the nervous system is by far the most frequent cause of headache. You may be going too fast a pace and burning the candle at both ends. The nervous system has no opportunity to renew its vigor, and the result is nervous headache, sleeplessness, indigestion and irritability.

Why not select a treatment that aims to remove the cause of trouble by enriching the blood and building up the starved and exhausted nerves. Such is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and the effectiveness of this food cure is so well known that we scarcely need tell you about it.

In almost every newspaper you will find some cure reported as a result of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The mention of it among your friends will reveal the fact that nearly everybody knows it as the standard medicine for diseases of the nerves and other ailments arising from a watery condition of the blood.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

THE INTERNATIONAL
Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.
Operates the
DENISON COLLIERIES
AT COLEMAN, ALBERTA.
Mines High Grade Steam and Coking Coal.
Manufacturers of the Best Coke on the Market.

MAKE MONEY EASY
If you would do so, invest in town lots in the most substantially founded and best business community in The Crows' Nest Pass
THAT PLACE IS COLEMAN.

Write to or apply at the head office of
THE INTERNATIONAL
Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.
At Coleman, Alberta.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES LIMITED
"GREENHILL"
COAL

High Grade Domestic Lump	$4.50 Delivered
Mine Run	$3.50 Delivered
Slack	$3.00 Delivered

See all Local Delivery Concerns
Effective August 1st, 1915.
BLAIRMORE - - ALTA.

P.O. Box 22, Bellevue — Successor to F. Wolstenholme
J. Delicate
Contractor & Builder
Dealer in Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Etc.
Deliveries at Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and Frank
Lumber Yards and Office at
Hillcrest - Alberta

ANNOUNCEMENT
We wish to announce to the travelling public that we have recently taken over the proprietorship of the Union Hotel at Frank. Since our assuming charge, we have given the house a thorough cleaning from top to bottom. Several changes have been made in the plan of the ground floor, in order to supply the demand for an up-to-date pool hall. Our pool hall is equipped with well set tables, which will in the near future be augmented by the addition of a large billiard table, an additional room for which is being added to the hotel. Our dining room is receiving particular attention and is being thoroughly renovated, and when completed will be in first class condition. After June 30th we will convert the bar into a refreshment parlor, where soft drinks, ice creams, etc., will be served. In addition to other branches, we have a modernly equipped tonsorial parlor, which is in charge of Mr. Blomqvist, who has had over ten years' experience in the trade and is thoroughly competent. It has been stated that hotels cannot be operated on a paying basis without the bar. Our past experience leads us to believe that an institution catering fair treatment to the public can command sufficient support to make the venture a paying one, and have decided to give it a trial. We therefore solicit a share of your patronage, and guarantee satisfaction at all times to everyone. Yours truly,
THE UNION HOTEL
Taylor & Blomqvist, Props. Frank, Alberta

Dad Crane says: "Hughes and Wilson are each getting busts made of themselves. By darn, if I was over in the States and had a chance to vote, I'd certainly try to vote for someone who wasn't busted!"

Anglican Church.
Service on Sunday next will be at 11 o'clock as usual, conducted by the Rev. H. Clay.
Sunday school at 2.30.
A hearty welcome to all.

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE
Office of Publication
Blairmore Alberta.
Subscriptions to all parts of the Dominion $2.00 per annum. Foreign subscription $2.50. Payable in advance.
Business locals, 10c. per line.
Legal notices 10c. per line for first insertion; 10c. per line for each subsequent insertion
Display Advertising Rates on Application.
W. J. BARTLETT, Proprietor.
Blairmore, Alta., Fri., July 14, 1916

Work of Canadian War Contingent Association

Situated only a mile or two from Folkstone, on a site famous for its scenic beauty, the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital is an ideal spot for the convalescent soldier who wishes to find forgetfulness and cure for the horrors of war. To the Canadians it is like a veritable home-coming to find themselves in the care of Canadian doctors and tended by Canadian nurses.

In the equipping and maintaining of this hospital, the Ladies' Committee has taken a very active part. In order that every available inch of space may be used for the patients, the main bulk of hospital supplies is kept at the Associations headquarters in London. Here are received and stored the cases and bales of linen, medical supplies and hospital clothing, sent in to them from all parts of Canada. The packages are opened in the store room, and the contents checked and classified. Such articles as are not entirely suitable for hospitable use, are laid to one side, and the rest are carried into the "Hospital Room" where they are again checked, and then parcelled and labelled, and placed upon numerous shelves. Opening from the Hospital Room is the "Emergency Room." Here the supplies of all kinds, beds and table linen, lint, bandages cotton, operating gowns, hospital garments, etc., are put up in regulation labelled packets, and left ready to be forwarded at a moment's notice. The contents of the "Emergency Room" are always kept "at full strength" and are inspected every day. The work in this department is very exacting, but it is perfectly systematized.

The good work done in the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, is now known from end to end of Canada, and our civilian public has as much reason as our troops to be grateful to the C.W.C.A. The admirable philanthropic and humanitarian work of this society deserves financial support.

Letters From The Front

Following is an extract from a letter received by Mrs. Kemp from her husband, Pioneer David Kemp:

"Somewhere in Belgium,
June 18th, 1916.

Ever since June 2nd we have been in hot corners. But for us, on Monday, the 12th, something hotter than we have ever been in before was in store for us. Twenty-five men were picked out of three platoons of my company and I was one of those picked. We were three days going through the part we had to play in the attack that was to come off the week before. The 3rd division of the Canadians lost two lines of trenches, and the 1st division had to endeavor to take them back again, which we did in quick time. We left our billets at 6 p.m. on Monday, 12th, and marched to what is called the Railway Dugout, and rested there for a short time. We then marched to what was then our front line of trenches, where we were ordered to dig ourselves in (or dig a funk hole, as it is called—a hole large enough to hold a man and about four feet deep). It had been raining heavy for an hour, and things were very uncomfortable. Still we went at it. Every man had to have one, or he would not have lived five minutes after the bombardment started. We got our holes down and everything ready, and waited for the bombardment to start, at a certain time. Then we all crouched as best we could. The noise of these shells bursting over and around us was fierce. You can imagine us cramped up, all wet and not able to stick our noses out. The bombardment lasted a certain time, as arranged. The time seemed like a half a day. Then the order came for the attack to be made, when we jumped from our holes and across the open for all we were worth. Our guns at this time were silent, but the Germans were raining shells all over and men falling all around, killed and wounded. We got to the first German trench, where all who could beat it did, leaving their dead and wounded. Any unwounded that stayed were taken prisoners from this trench. Our infantry rushed to the next trench and drove the Germans out of it, capturing a number of prisoners there. While the infantry were making attack on the second trench, we were fixing up the first trench, in case our boys would need to retire. From there we moved to the second trenches, but what a sight. Dead, dying and wounded of both sides lying all around. From then on we had to stand by and lend any assistance necessary in building up trenches, etc. Very often a German shell would drop and smash our work all down again, and at the same time kill and wound a number of men. All that day we were standing in clay, mud and water to the knees. All the time big shells of every description were falling all around us. One shell buried eight men. A few minutes later a shrapnel burst overhead, and wounded two of my platoon at my side. Then a sergeant and two others thought they would take shelter in a dug-out. They were only there a minute or so when a shell came and buried all three. We got one of them out alive. It is hard to stand by and see fellows badly wounded and not be able to do anything for them but dress their wounds with their field dressing and leave them at that, as it is impossible to take any men out while the battle goes on. I am only talking of that part of the trench that I was in, but it was the same all over that section of the front. We were kept there till about 8 p.m. on Tuesday, when we moved out as best we could in threes and fours. I will never forget coming through that shell torn ground, in which we would sink so deeply that we could hardly pull our legs out once we went down. All the time the German shells were busy, and how we managed to pull through I cannot tell. I was very weak myself, not having eaten anything since 5 o'clock the day before, and carrying all my equipment with 150 rounds of ammunition, which itself was a load. Very few of the young fellows brought their coats with them, having to throw them away when they became too burdensome. We arrived at some old billets a few miles from the firing line, but could find none of our fellows, so we decided to come to where I am now, a distance of some seven miles further. After walking a short way, we struck a ride on a transport. I met Sam Patterson on the transport. As we were to go in another direction, we were obliged to leave this transport, but fortunately struck another one going our way. When we did arrive here things were not very encouraging for us. As our blankets had not arrived, nor our kits, we could get nothing to eat, so had to make the best of it, lay down as we were, wet and cold, and try to sleep. Very little sleep we had, being too cold. The following night was the same, as our outfits had not arrived yet. During thirty hours I would not have given five cents for my life. At least it seemed that way to me. Yet I have never given up hope of coming out. But how we ever did, God only knows, and we have only to thank him that we are safe. Only a little over half of my twenty-five are back. We are now resting. The Canadians did great work all through. No doubt you have read the accounts in the papers. I have not heard anything of Jim Turnbull yet. I heard yesterday that his mate, Campbell McPherson, has been wounded, and has also been given the D.C.M. Do you know anything of Bill Archer's bunch? They have been missing for a few weeks, so Sam Patterson was telling me. Bill was lucky he was not with them. Most of them are fellows who transferred from the 13th, a number being from Frank, Bellevue and around there. Fritz dropped some bombs here in the early morn of yesterday. Fritz is a holy terror at times. His gas shells makes your eyes burn and the water run from them. We have had to don our gas helmets several times. But I think he got more than he bargained for in the last scrap. How would you like to see dead and wounded men lying on every yard of the road as you came along, smashed, and broken in every shape and form? The first wounded man I met had his lower jaw knocked clean away. I think I have given you enough about the sport over here, although I could give you much more."

Bellevue Happenings

Mrs. W. H. Chappell, junior, returned from Cowley this week.

Mr. Vandorke, of McGillivray, was here on business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Barlass were visiting in Fernie last week end.

Steve Rosia has accepted a position in the Italian Co-operative store.

The vote on the 5 per cent advance was voted down in Bellevue by 3 to 1.

Jack Fraser is getting the new flagpole for the schoolhouse in readiness.

Private James Bruce, of the 192nd battalion, was down on a visit this week.

Quite a number of "spotters" have been detected in camp the past week or two.

Bill Cole has started to operate an ice cream and soft drinks parlor at his pool hall.

S. Humble and party, who were fishing on Wednesday, brought home some beauties.

Mrs. A. Hallworth and family are taking in the summer school at Crows' Nest Lake.

Mrs. James Callan is spending a few days fishing at South Fork, accompanied by Miss C. Embery.

HOW FAT FOLKS MAY BECOME SLIM
Lack of oxygen in the blood generally the cause of getting fat—Orilene reduces weight a pound a day in many instances—A good test if you are fat

If you were to put a lighted lamp into an air tight room it would burn only as long as the supply of oxygen in the air lasted, then it would go out; if you were to lock a man in an air tight room he would live only until he had consumed the oxygen in the air then he would die; if you were to take from the blood its full power to carry oxygen through the body your muscles would become soft, inelastic, and weak, your flesh flabby, blubbery and flaccid. A general weakening of all the organs would result and you would soon be ailing from stomach, liver or kidney disorders and instead of being strong, healthy and active, you would become fat, slow and debilitated. Fat is dangerous. Athletes work hard to keep down fat. They know their minds work quicker and they have more power and endurance when fat is banished. No athlete ever went into an affray with a roll of excess flesh around his waist or with his muscles soft and flabby.

If you are fat it is almost a sure indication that your blood is crying for oxygen, that you are starving your body for this one thing. Oxygen is as essential to the blood as salt is to the human system.

No matter what anyone tells you, if you are fat you owe it to yourself to make the following test: take a long deep breath and then see how many steps you can take without being compelled to let it out. Next take an oil of orilene capsule, one after each meal and one at bed time for two weeks then make the same test again. You will be surprised to see how much farther you can walk and how much lighter and easier you will feel on your feet. People who are fat and ailing all the time may double their strength and endurance and reduce weight a pound a day by simply taking oil of orilene. Oil of orilene capsules are designed to increase the little red corpuscles in the blood making it possible for the blood to carry more oxygen, supplying the body with more life more vitality and more vim. Absolutely harmless, will not injure the most delicate, wonderfully efficient.

It is dispensed in this city by all druggists or can be had direct from the D. Little Drug Co., Box 1260, Montreal, P.Q., on receipt of $1.0 postal note or money order. There is nothing better.

Blairmore Opera House
Saturday, July 15th
"Pro Patria"
Six-Reel French War Drama
"Fresh From The Farm"
A One-Reel Comedy
One Reel "Piedmont Travel Pictures"
---- Eight Big Reels in All ----
BIG SHOW
Proceeds in aid French War Orphans
Turn out and help this worthy cause. Remember, the French have lost 1,000,000 Men in killed alone

Ce Soir
Samedi, le 15 Jeullet
Drame guerrier in six actes--(Pathe') intitule'
"Pro Patria"
Farce Comedie--en un acte-histoire d'un campaguard
Filme Piedmont description de voyages
--Huit Filmes en tout--
Au Profit des Orphelins Francais
Que tous les geres de la langue Francaise se fassent un devoir d'encourager cette bonne oeuvre. NOTIZ Bien gu'il y a des milliers de Francais tombes au champ d'honneur

Sergt. Barwick spent a few hours with his family here last week, returning to Calgary Sunday night.

THREE HOUSES FOR RENT, near the Rosedale Dairy, Bellevue. Apply to Fred Chappell, Burnett's store.

Miss Williams, who has been attending college at Calgary, is spending the holidays with her parents here.

Mr. Clark, who has accepted the position of baker at the Home Bakery, arrived with his wife and family this week.

Word was received by Mrs. M Deering on Tuesday; from Ottawa, that 503290 Sapper Clifford Clyne Miller, Engineers, previously reported missing, was now unofficially reported prisoner of war at Dulmen.

Word was received by Fred Chappell this week from Tom Marsh, in which he states he is still somewhere in France and quite alive and well, and hoping to get through with Fritz so as to pay a visit to Bellevue in short.

Eugene Large's car collided with a rig owned by Mr. James, of Maple Leaf on Thursday. Mr. James was on his way to Blairmore to work. His rig was smashed considerably and Mr. James received a rather severe shaking up.

While coming down a grade one evening this week, Dr. MacKenzie lost control of the steering gear of his car, with the result that the car became ditched, throwing out its occupants, Mrs. MacKenzie and J. Whiller, and considerably damaging the car.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.
HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.
SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST
GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

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General Contractor
Stone, Cement, Brick Construction
Coke Ovens A Specialty
Estimates furnished on application
First Class Work Guaranteed
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BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

WHAT THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA MEANS

ABSOLUTE ACCORD BETWEEN GREAT NATIONS

Sergius Sazanoff, the Russian Minister, Says That It Has Become An Alliance of the Hearts of the People, and That It Will Assure the Peace of the World

"The absolute accord between Great Britain and Russia means that the alliance formed in time of war against a common enemy has become an alliance for all time."

Thus spoke Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in an interview with The London Times Petrograd correspondent.

The alliance made by the Governments has now become an alliance of the hearts of the people," continued M. Sazonoff. "In this friendship I see the realization of the fondest dream of my career, for in the true friendship of England and Russia the peace of the world is assured for many generations. We have thus potentially won the war, although the struggle itself may continue for years. Crystallization of the idea that England, France and Russia cannot be alienated establishes the certainty that the Central Powers have lost no matter how they may by fortitude and internal sacrifice postpone the inevitable day of the admission of their failure.

"With the realization of the Entente's amity and unity must come also the permanent dissipation of the mischievous idea that the Russians are a people of ambitions and aggressive design, planning to advance their own aims at the expense of Europe. Nothing is further from the Russian character. With our southern outlet made irrevocably secure in perpetuity, with the legitimate growth of and development of our economic and industrial life secured, with our boundaries suitably adjusted and our fellow-Slavs assured of their due, the destinies and aims of Russia in the west are fulfilled. We can then turn to the true aspirations of the Russian Government and people, namely, the development of our vast empire and the furthering of the interests of the nation's peoples embraced within our empire.

"The realization of this solemn truth must demolish the fallacies and fictions heretofore spread by enemies regarding the alleged Slav peril to Europe, and must bring convincing evidence that the Russian does not stand as a menace to Norway, Sweden or other neighbors. I hope the Swedes will now realize the falsity of the vicious idea that Russia has any national aspirations whatever that in the slightest way infringe on their national life, and I hope the recent rumors regarding the Aland Islands, which now happily are dissipated, will prove the last error of suspicion of the Swedes regarding Russia.

M. Sazonoff referring to the promises of Polish autonomy, said:

"No one deplores more than the Russian Government the sufferings which have come to Poland and the Polish refugees from the Teuton scourge. His Majesty the Emperor has been so moved at the distress of his Polish subjects that the greater demands for human sympathy have swept aside military aspects, and he has freely given permission for widespread relief work to be conducted among them by the Rockefeller Commission for it seemed better to him that there should occur a leakage in the relief provisions than that a single Polish subject should suffer unnecessarily.

"The Poles cannot expect that in this life and death struggle we will be able to outline in full our program for Poland's future, but that Poland will receive a just and equitable autonomy in the greatest degree, adjusted to the new life and its economic and industrial development is certain. The Poles and the friends of the Poles may, therefore, look forward to the Russians for a dawn of a new era and a period of unexampled development which will follow the inevitable successful conclusion of the war."

Victory for The Allies

Dr. Grenfell Thinks That the War Will Last For Some Time Yet

Some very itneresting observations on the war are made by Dr. Wilfred C. Grenfell of Labrador fame in an article in the current issue of the New York Outlook. Upon his return from Labrador last autumn, where for a quarter of a century he has been conducting a great work of civilization, Dr. Grenfell left England during a winter vacation from that work, to accept a position with the Harvard surgical unit, operating in France. Later, at the request of British headquarters, he visited the northern armies in France in order to gain more direct experience in the first line trenches.

Asked by the Outlook to give his deductions about the war from experience, Dr. Grenfell expresses his own personal views on a great number of subjects, propounding the different aspects of the great struggle in the form of questions which he endeavors to answer. Unfortunately it is too long to deal with in detail in this column—but reference may with profit be made to certain questions which are in everybody's mind these days.

Answering the question: "How about Verdun?" Dr. Grenfell says: "The Germans brought half a million men from the Russian front to take it. General von Bissing said that they were prepared to sacrifice that number to take it. They have paid up to date a quarter of a million. What they want is the moral effect, not the piece of country, though they have a lurking hope that its fall might smash the spirit of France. There are two classes of people in Germany today: the military leaders who know they cannot beat the allies, but hope they may drive them to a stalemate; and there are the soldiers and the people who still believe they have won, and for whom it is necessary that Verdun should be taken to keep up the delusion."

Asked "How will the end of the war come?" Dr. Grenfell answers: "Some say it must be through military victories in the field. Personally, without more help I fear this cannot be for some time, but I am equally sure it can be." Others seem to think the neutral nations will have to join in to defeat Germany.

"Will the war end soon?" "No, I do not think it will. The general opinion is that it will last a long time longer, yet not a single soul doubts that the allies will win in the end."

Dr. Grenfell tells of the wonderful work of British army medical corps, which has held down the wastage from sickness all the way between the Yser and the Somme, during winter by a country like Flanders, to just half "that in ordinary civil life." A single case of typhoid diagnosed anywhere in the four armies would be known at once at headquarters, he says, and an inquiry made locally would follow automatically.

The Germans are cruel, systematically so, says Dr. Grenfell. Their cruelty is part of their organized policy of frightfulness, every act being justified on the ground that "it is necessary." On the contrary, Dr. Grenfell says the Turks are not cruel like the Germans. He confirms the report that German soldiers are doped on occasion before going into action, and he records wounded Germans as explaining the reason why the Germans still continue to attack in massed formation, despite the enormous losses in life entailed thereby, on the ground that "large numbers will not attack at all without the stimulus of being shoulder to shoulder with other men."

This is not because of any lack of courage, but because the heart of the average German soldier is not in the war.

Some of the most interesting of Dr. Grenfell's observations are on the topic of how the people in Great Britain and France regard the attitude of the United States toward the great struggle. An extract or two will suffice: "All the men I saw who take it fit and in earnest, and have gone for themselves what a German triumph would mean, are unable to understand how anyone can be neutral now. Even more than they can understand a person being neutral about prostitution or piracy. Not one of them can understand how a democracy could be neutral. Even in which the German ideal was triumphant. Even if the allies win unaided, they will feel a great sorrow that a country as idealistic as American individual sympathy proves America still to be, should have to live in a world made tolerable only by her kith and kin after a gigantic struggle in which she had no part. All the best men that I talked it over with felt, that this is the only real danger to America; those that really love America always said they hoped she might see this in time.

Russia and Poland

Poles Have Faith in Russia's Pledges to Their Country

Russian dailies of importance, including the Slovo of Moscow, understand that Emperor William is perturbed by the solemn renewal of the Czar's pledge to Poland. Poland will be a nation, using her own tongue, teaching her own culture in her own schools of all grades up to the university itself, declared Mr. Sazonoff to the Duma. Germany, he said, in effect, will grant Poland nothing like that. The episode became dramatic when the Polish deputy in the Duma, Dr. Harusiewiez, affirmed that his country is irrevocably with the allies because they have sworn fealty to the principle of nationality. The Poles, he added, believe in the Russian pledge of a unification of dismembered Poland. They see in the words of Premier Sturmer the promise of a Polish nation governing itself with the Czar as a constitutional sovereign. The form of the words was bold but the French press is a unit in deeming the Polish deputy correct. If the details supplied by the Figaro are correct. Poles throughout the world are for that most part assured of the good faith of the Russian pledges. Even the somewhat suspicious Homme Enchaine, edited by Clemenceau, is convinced that the Poles are justified in their acceptance of the Czar's pledges to their country.

Savings of People

S. W. Strauss, of Chicago, president of the American Society for Thrift, in contributing a short article on "The Spectre of Pauperism" to the January number of Leslie's Weekly Illustrated, gives some startling figures and facts.

He pointed out that in the United States 66 out of every 100 people that die leave no estate whatever. Of the remaining 34 only 9 leave more than $5,000, and the average is a little less than $1,500 for the balance of 25.

He further pointed out that at age sixty-five, 97 out of every 100 people are partly or wholly dependent upon relatives, friends or the public for food, clothing, etc., and that in the United States 98 per cent. of the people are living from day to day on their wages, and that a loss of employment would mean pauperism for all but 2 per cent.

A new 6,000 miles coal basin is being opened up by a 500 mile extension to the Siberian Railway

An Impression Of Kitchener

Not Always Popular, But Always Adored by the British Soldiers

In the book "With Kitchener to Khartum," G. W. Stevens summed up his impressions of the "Organizer of Victory" in terms that have stood the test of time and change. 'He stands several inches over six feet," he wrote, "straight as a lance, and looks out imperiously above most men's heads; his motions are deliberate and strong; for tireless, steel wire endurance rather than for power or agility; that is irrelevant. Steady passionless eyes, shaded by decisive brows; brick red, rather full cheeks; a long mustache beneath which you divine an immovable mouth; his face is harsh, and neither appeals for affection nor stirs dislike. All this is irrevelant, too; neither age nor figure, nor face, nor any accident of person has any bearing on the sirdar. You could imagine the character just the same if all the externals were different. He has no age but the prime of life, nobody else seems to carry his mind, no face but one to keep in his brain behind. The brain and the will are the essence and the whole of the man—a brain and a will so perfect in their workings that, in the face of the extremest difficulty they never seem to know what struggle is. You cannot imagine the sirdar otherwise than as being the right thing to do and doing it. His precision is so inhumanly unerring, he is more like a machine than a man—other generals have been loved; none can ever be better trusted—for Anglo-Egypt he is the mahdi, the expected; the man who has sifted experience and corrected error, who has worked at small things and waited for great; marble to sit still and fire to smite; steadfast, cold, and inflexible; the man who has cut out his human heart and made himself a machine to retake Khartoum."

This was just on twenty-two years ago. George Stevens died in Ladysmith, and the brilliant hand was not there to chronicle the same relentless methods by which Kitchener brought to an end the Boer war.

In all the bitter campaign levelled against him in recent months Lord Kitchener had never found for a moment any faith and the ungrudging support of the common people has failed him. He did not seek popularity—rather he spurned it—but there was something in his stern patience, his hard rectitude, his whole-souled devotion, that appealed unerringly to the imagination of the multitude. Feared though he was, he was adored by the private soldier, and sorrow and a personal sense of loss enters today the humblest home in Britain.

When Germans Find Out

The German people must demand to know, sooner or later, whether their leaders have failed in winning this war. If they are winning it they can demand that as their smallest reward there shall be given to them bread and meat to sustain them in their labors to keep an invincible army afield achieving such glorious victories. If they are not winning it they must demand that the military dictatorship abandon a struggle which, if it was bootless with ample supplies of men and of food and of treasure, must be hopeless with the whole nation worn down to bare bone. For nearly two years the German people have been deceived by their military leaders as to what they were gaining. They cannot be deceived forever. They cannot be deceived many months longer. Want and starvation will tell them the truth. Then the militarists who, recklessly and wantonly setting out to wreck Europe, have ruined their own country, must answer to the German people. That will be the beginning of the end.—New York Press.

Wonderful British Sub Feat

Nose of E-Boat Smashed by Explosion, Yet Her Strength and Her Efficient Mechanism Saved It

In a certain dockyard in England there is to be found a splendid tribute to the prowess of British submarines and the skill of those who man them. It is one of the finest of the British under-sea boats, which, with her bow twisted and bent as the result of a collision with an enemy mine in enemy waters, covered a distance of almost three hundred miles under her own power and arrived safely in a home port. Through the courtesy of the British Admiralty the correspondent was permitted to see this submarine and talk with her officers and crew.

She is in harbor with her bow facing torn into strips and two of her torpedo tubes out of action, her plates are crumpled, two of her bulkheads are broken away from the bow; but in her tubes are two unexploded torpedoes. Their casing is deeply grooved in and the mouth of the aft tube is jammed. But the quality of the big explosive in her torpedoes and the construction to prevent premature explosion, thus saving her from total destruction

She struck the mine head on. The collision smashed two of her bulkheads, broke all glass aboard her and sent the crew sprawling to the floor of the compartments. But her torpedo tubes did not explode, her engines did not fail to register; she dropped to the bottom of the sea and the water flooded in under the doors of the torpedo tubes aft. But within ten minutes after the collision she had been righted, come to the surface and turned her nose towards home.

When I looked at her lying there with her exposed tubes shining in the sunlight and her bulkheads in strips of rusty iron it seemed incredible that she had been under the coast guns of the enemy, that she could have made in her damaged condition a journey of three hundred miles, returning to a safe harbor with the information that she had been sent to obtain. And added to this was the fact that she had made the voyage in a high sea; that for twenty hours, defenceless, she evaded the enemy patrols.

I had heard stories of German submarines sunk by a single shot, so I asked one of the officers how this boat had survived the tremendous shock of the mine explosion.

"She held because of her strength," he said. "It broke her nose and it tore off two of her bulkheads. But she held. The efficiency of the pumps was not impaired. Within two minutes we had them working."

He asked me if I would not go below and see the marks of the disaster. So I followed him across a gangway and upon the narrow iron deck which already was beginning to show red patches of rust. Many of the plates are crumpled, two of her bulkheads are broken away from the bow; but in her tubes are two unexploded torpedoes. Their casing is deeply grooved in and the mouth of the aft tube is jammed. But the quality of the big explosive in her torpedoes and the construction to prevent premature explosion, thus saving her from total destruction

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She struck the mine head on. The collision smashed two of her bulkheads, broke all glass aboard her and sent the crew sprawling to the floor of the compartments. But her torpedo tubes did not explode, her engines did not fail to register; she dropped to the bottom of the sea and the water flooded in under the doors of the torpedo tubes aft. But within ten minutes after the collision she had been righted, come to the surface and turned her nose towards home.

When I looked at her lying there with her exposed tubes shining in the sunlight and her bulkheads in strips of rusty iron it seemed incredible that she had been under the coast guns of the enemy, that she could have made in her damaged condition a journey of three hundred miles, returning to a safe harbor with the information that she had been sent to obtain. And added to this was the fact that she had made the voyage in a high sea; that for twenty hours, defenceless, she evaded the enemy patrols.

I had heard stories of German submarines sunk by a single shot, so I asked one of the officers how this boat had survived the tremendous shock of the mine explosion.

"She held because of her strength," he said. "It broke her nose and it tore off two of her bulkheads. But she held. The efficiency of the pumps was not impaired. Within two minutes we had them working."

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Coldest Summer 100 Years Ago

Just a Hundred Years Ago, in 1816, There Was no Summer Weather

While it is all very well to celebrate centennials, it is to be hoped that the weather man will not go so far as to make this summer a repetition of that of 1816. While most of those who experienced the rigors of the cold summer of a hundred years ago are now dead, there are many still above the sod who can becall the stories told by the oldest inhabitants about that awful summer of '16.

Up to June of that inclement year the weather was variable but not markedly different from that of previous years. In June old Mamma Nature set out to establish a new record for frigid summers. The cold wave which started just one hundred years ago spread to a large part of the United States and Canada. Nor was the general inclemency of that epochal year confined to North America. It was the coldest summer in Europe as well as on this side of the Atlantic.

Early in June a blizzard raged over a large part of New York, New England and Canada, the snowfall reaching a depth of from seven to twelve inches in Lower Canada, Maine and Vermont. The blizzard extended to the interior of New York and to Massachusetts and there were light snowfalls as far south as Pennsylvania. Vermont and the adjacent sections of Canada and New York suffered the most. In the middle of June there was another heavy snowfall. On the seventeenth of June a Vermont farmer went out to his flock of sheep in the pasture, but the snow storm became so severe that he was lost, and it was not until three days later that he was found on the side of a hill, with both feet frozen and unable to move.

July was not much of an improvement on June. On the fifth of July ice of the thickness of window glass formed throughout New England and New York and in parts of Pennsylvania, while in Canada the ice was much thicker. August was even worse than July, and each month had many days when it was even comfortably warm. Ice half an inch thick was common. In England there was a light snowfall in August, not far from London.

The first two weeks of September were mild and balmy, with a few days really hot, but then the weather changed and winter set in. In England 1816 was known as "the year without a summer," and the description was very nearly true.

In many places floods were an accompaniment of the cold weather, and famine stalked as an aftermath. Indian corn everywhere was practically destroyed, and what little of it was grown or saved over from 1815 was carefully preserved for seed and commanded four or five dollars a bushel. Almost all the crops in England and both North America and western Europe. In France constant rains fell throughout the greater part of the summer, and the entire French potato crop, a general famine might have prevailed. As it was, hundreds perished of starvation, and the French government had to adopt strict measures for conserving the food supply in order to make it go 'round. The Mississippi was flooded that summer and much damage was done in New Orleans. In Canada and the New England and middle States many people were reduced to short rations in the winter of 1816-17.

Scientists and theologians vied with each other in seeking explanations of the unusual weather. By some it was held that the end of the world was approaching, and a great many feared that the sun was cooling off. In 1817, however, Old Sol was back on the job with all his customary vigor, and the superstitious fears were relieved.

BACK TO THE LAND MOVEMENT SHOULD RECEIVE AN IMPETUS

TEACHING THE ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE

Should be the Duty of Canadians to go out and Possess the Land, The Good, Green Earth, Which is the Foundation of Whatever Prosperity Our Country Enjoys

Why do the newspapers of the country devote so little attention to the movement known as "Back to the Land?" A united press following out a concerted policy in this regard could accomplish more in a single year than any other known agency in a decade. No one would have the hardihood to deny that a large back to the land movement, reducing the disproportion between the urban and farming populations, would automatically produce economic, social and moral changes of immense importance and value to the entire country.

What should be the ground of such an appeal? It should be the duty and privilege of Canadians to go out and possess the land, the good green earth, the real foundation of whatever prosperity our country enjoys.

The war will be over some day, and the immigrant will again be knocking at our gates. These people are coming, and they will come, with a clear understanding of the situation—a clearer understanding than our people seem to have. They know the meaning and value of a life close to the soil. It means independence, comfort, a home.

Our city men should take heed. The pioneering era, with easy opportunities, free land, wide spaces, cannot last much longer. If our city dwellers, struggling in the crowded occupations of modern life, do not seize the moment and act, they will be fools of people ready to grasp the prize which lies before them, and the sons and daughters of Canadians of the present generation will be landless.

Our country people should take heed. Their younger sons and daughters should go out and possess the land instead of drifting into the cities. What folly for the children to throw away the gifts which were won for them by the courage, endurance and skill of their pioneering fathers and mothers who made this country!

These much-enduring pioneers themselves can, if they will, do much to secure for their children the heritage now too lightly esteemed. Let them take a real pride in their calling and their achievements. Let them preach in season and out of season the advantages of rural life. They have with good reason an abiding faith and confidence in the goodness of the land they own and live on. Let them extend their patriotic faith a little beyond the boundaries of their own farms. They should take a real pride in their local district, and say a good word, not only for farming as a profession, but also for the district and province in which they live. The habit of grumbling, of knocking, of pessimism, is the most vicious and destructive force operative in the social and economic life of rural communities today. If this stupid practice could be replaced overnight by a permanent habit of speaking with optimism, courage and self-respect, it would do more to reduce the drift of the agriculturist than much legislation and many prayers.— Winnipeg Free Press.

Was a Man of Practical Vision

Late J. J. Hill Always Had Faith in The Canadian West

James J. Hill not only grasped the immediate greatness of the Mississippi valley but also the coming greatness of the Canadian West. He was the pioneer to bring the railways up the valley of the Red River and later on connected up his railway systems with Saskatchewan and British Columbia. He knew the valley of the Saskatchewan and foresaw the greatness of the Peace River country.

Only one phase of Mr. Hill's grasp of things was his conviction that if the Mississippi valley was possessed of a marvelous fertility it was absolutely necessary in the achievement of that fertility to have the very best class of seeds and the very best kind of live stock for breeding and he devoted a life time of his time to the furtherance of these two objects. He was always preaching to the American and Canadian farmer the value of thrift and intelligence in the selection of good seed and good stock.

His one disappointment was the present, but he demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the oriental trade was largely a chimera and applied himself with redoubled vigor to developing the great trade routes of this continent.—Toronto World.

Passing of the Prairie

The Dominion government nurseries have given out twenty million trees to western farmers in the past year. The western farmer is getting the right idea. One of these days the prairie will pass away. — Calgary Herald.

The Belgian Relief Fund

Persistent Rumor That Funds For Sufferers are Diverted is Denied

Reports still persist that the German occupants of Belgium are profiting by the importation of foodstuffs under the supervision of the Belgium Relief Committee. The latest report to this effect appears to have emanated from the French newspaper "Le Temps," Paris.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, the head of the relief commission, firmly denies the truth of this. He has frequently made such denials and he again states that all food and all supplies shipped through the Belgian relief commission and its branches is assured of safe delivery to its destination. Early in the work of the commission small portions of the food were taken from local depots by the Germans, but in every instance, after affairs were straightened out, this food was paid for and the money placed to the credit of the Belgians.

As a matter of fact, there is no other safe way in which food can be sent to Belgium except through the Belgian relief committee. This committee just now has its work cut out for it. The conditions in Belgium have rapidly grown worse until now there are seven million people almost wholly dependent on this organization for their daily food. The immense financial drain to meet this demand can hardly be imagined.

To meet this the committee is sending out new appeals and directing them particularly to prosperous Canada. The Belgian relief committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, is receiving the donations for Canada. Has yours gone forward yet?

Royal Marriages

Appear to Have Had no Effect Whatever on the Preservation of Peace

It does not appear that the Germans celebrated the birthday of the Kaiser's grandmother with any degree of enthusiasm. At one time it was regarded as a matter of great diplomatic and international importance and a guarantee of peace to the nations concerned when marriages were arranged between the royal houses of Europe. At the nations of Europe practically are related by marriage and most of them by blood. It has had no effect whatever upon the preservation of peace. In fact, some of the monarchs in question seem to have used their opportunities of intimacy to gain knowledge which enabled them to take advantage of their relatives. At any rate royal marriages as an antidote to war has not been a success.

When it is remembered that these royal marriages have been advanced in recent generations as an argument in favor of monarchical institutions the present war will be seen to have removed one of the last remaining props of the school of monarchists. If monarchy is to continue, it must be on better grounds. Great Britain has taken her own way in these matters in recent years and royal marriages have been estimated at their true value.

Germany has really made more out of the marriage market than any other nation. Her princelings are settled in every country in Europe, and generally to the disadvantage of the people with whom they settle. The Kaiser was a great favorite of Queen Victoria, and he has repaid her memory with the basest ingratitude. His eldest son is certainly the most vehement hater of things British that can be found. All of which is rather childish and petty. To dislike a nation is useless in accomplishing anything. The true way is to work for its regeneration and improvement. Hatred only destroys.—From the Toronto World

Frank Meat Market
H. Lambirth, Proprietor
Fresh Killed
Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Etc.
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, Butter, &c
Phone 36, - Frank, Alta

WANTED NOW
An energetic reliable local agent for Blairmore and surrounding country to sell Hardy fruit trees, Flowering Shrubs, Forest Seedlings for shelter belts, Small Fruit Bushes, Etc.
Our selection of varieties includes many hardy RUSSIAN VARIETIES for severe districts. Good pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Our agency is valuable.
Write for particulars. Department B, PELHAM NURSERY CO., TORONTO, ONT.

John Crawford
Violinist
Graduate of the International Institute of Music, New York,
Is prepared to take a few pupils in violin study at moderate rates. Apply to
Sanatorium Hotel, Frank

Frank Happenings

The Union hotel has closed its dining room for the present.

R. W. Thompson was abusiness visitor to Fernie today.

Rev. W. T. Young is taking in the summer school at Crows' Nest lake.

Mrs. Arnold Heywood, of Blairmore, was visiting Mrs. Hilton on Wednesday.

Methodist services are being held in the school hall until the new parish hall is in readiness.

Thomas Niven, of Lethbridge, was up this week on a visit to his brother Robert Niven.

Mrs. J. H. Gibson, Mrs. John McLean and Mr. W. Love leave Saturday night for the Old Country.

The Frank mine established a new record on Friday, turning out 1000 tons of coal from the old mine alone. That's going some.

BORN—At Calgary, on Saturday morning, July 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Boudreau, a daughter.

The Methodist church is now completely torn down and the remains are being moved to the new site north-west of the town.

Rumor has it that a young lady of Frank turned down a Blairmore boy after he had treated her to a trip to Calgary and practically all the luxury that fair city had to offer. She made no bones about telling him that she preferred the boy in khaki.

We are pleased to notice by yesterday's casualty list that Fred Parker, who was reported missing a couple of weeks ago, is now reported alive and a prisoner of war in Germany. A similar report is given of the whereabouts of "Doc" McLeod, of Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs George Young, of Lethbridge, who had been on a visit to Fernie and Nelson, stopped off at Frank on Wednesday night to spend a day with Mr. and Mrs. George Pattinson. They left for Lethbridge Thursday night.

This being the French Empire Day, many tricolors are flying. In celebration of the day, J. Charbonnier, general manager of the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., has decided to put on a moving picture entertainment at the Blairmore opera house on tomorrow, Saturday night, the proceeds of which will go to aid French war orphans. This is a most worthy cause, considering the fact that over one million French soldiers have met death in defence of the great cause of the allies in the present war and the great number of orphans that are left behind. The programme tomorrow night will include a six-reel French wardrama, entitled "Pro Patria," together with other interesting pictures. It is to be hoped that this show will be well patronized and that the public will show their appreciation of the coal company's enterprise.

A "prairie schooner" from Lethbridge, conveying Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McAdoo and family, of Lethbridge, and Mrs. James Daniels and daughter, of Winnipeg, was piloted from Frank to Coleman and Crows' Nest on Monday of this week.

OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST

D. A. Sinclair disposed of several Ford cars during the week.

Lieut.-Col. Lyon will be in town this week end on a short visit to his family.

T. Ede paid a visit to the irrigation ditch at Crows' Nest on Wednesday.

C. W. Johnston and J. A. McDonald are fishing at Daisy Creek this week end.

Capt. J. W. Verge returned from Ottawa yesterday, and will leave for Sarcee about Sunday.

Dr. Rose and party left for Daisy Creek on Monday evening, where they will locate for a while.

Word has been received that J. W. Gresham, of Blairmore, who left for the front about twelve months ago with the 3rd C.M.R., from Medicine Hat, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

An admiralty cablegram to the British embassy at Washington states that positive proof has been found that two great German dreadnoughts, the Kaiser and Kron Prinz, were sunk by torpedoes during the battle off Jutland, and that they now have been added to the British official list of German ships destroyed. The Kaiser was of 24,700 tons displacement and carried 10 twelve-inch 50 caliber guns. The Kron Prinz carried 10 twelve-inch 45 caliber guns and displaced 25,595 tons.

Cowley Happenings

Sinai Lighthart is down with measles.

Mrs. H. D. McMillan has returned from Fernie.

D. R. McIvor is a business visitor to Calgary this week.

Since the first of July, a large number of local folks have been busy fishing.

We are glad to know that Mr. and Mrs. Morrison's baby is steadily improving.

H. C. Robinson made a trip to Calgary this week to consult a doctor regarding his health.

P. Robertson's sale, held on Monday, was well attended. Everything sold at good prices.

The Olin Creek school is now completed. It is a magnificent building and a credit to the neighborhood.

A number of Oddfellows motored up from Pincher Creek on Tuesday night to attend a meeting of the local lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod's children, of Lethbridge, are visiting with Mrs. Fench, and intend staying all summer.

Miss Alice Cleland has accepted a position in the local telephone exchange, while Miss Bounds is clerking in McIvor's store.

On account of Nimrod Robinson being so deaf, when he was examined by a medical officer at Calgary, he was considered unfit for service and was discharged from the 192nd. He is now home.

On Sunday evening last the members of the local L.O.L. listened to an appropriate and forcible sermon delivered by Rev. W. M. Chalmers. As the service drew to a close, Miss Swinney gladdened the hearts of the listeners when she sang the beautiful song "Revelation" in her magnificent voice and simple, earnest manner.

Men Wanted
Apply to FRANK LIME CO.
Frank, Alberta

The McLaren Lumber Co. are now placing men in their logging camps.

Mrs. H. M. Bennett and children left for Calgary on Saturday night last, where they will reside until the 192nd leaves for other parts.

FOR SALE—Maple Leaf Hotel Property at Bellevue. Any reasonable offer will be considered. Apply to D. A. Sinclair, Blairmore, Alta.

The gigantic German merchant submarine Deutchland, the first of its class to ply regularly in the trans-Atlantic trade, reached Baltimore, Md., safely on July 10th.

Rev. R. K. Peck, who figured prominently in organizing the recent prohibition campaign in Alberta, has assumed the editorship of the Claresholm Review-Advertiser.

Pictures of Canada's Fighting Forces were put on at the opera house on Tuesday night, and drew a record crowd. A lecture was delivered during the programme by Corp. White, D.C.M.

City Solicitor Ball, of Lethbridge, has informed the city that it has no right to impose a tax on an auto livery, that authority resting with the provincial government which licenses automobiles.

It's a man's business to marry the woman he loves, and a woman's business to love the man she happens to marry; but this habit of putting business before pleasure is getting to be awfully tiresome.

John Dart, his wife and two children were drowned in the Red Deer river at Rosedale, a mining village on the C.N.R. about 85 miles north of Calgary, on Monday afternoon. The boat in which the family were crossing the stream was capsized.

Detective Schoeppe, of Calgary, was in The Pass the early part of the week, endeavoring to trace the man who committed the murder near Calgary during fair week. Schoeppe figured prominently in connection with the recent Exshaw murder case.

Gee, wiz! Did you hear about the fellow whose pocket pains him since taking a young lady to Calgary to see the fair. "Turned down after spending more money than one could afford" is a tough experience, and should really drive that fellow to the colors.

On the occasion of the closing down of the town's only hotel on July 1st, the citizens of Bow Island liberally subscribed bedrooms for the convenience of the travelling public and made arrangements for a responsible party to meet trains and direct passengers to different private homes.

"The traveller hath returned." Mike Rosse returned last week from a sojourn through different parts of the States where booze bills are collectable. Mike states that Michigan is the greatest heaven on earth. You can go into any old place under cover and get cocktails travelling higher than Jupiter and that for a solitary nickel. He remarks, "Mein Gott, a fellow feels fine down there, on a hot morning, to crawl out of bed and take a snort, etc., before breakfast." Down in the States "etceteras" are specials, ever.

The unofficial compiled returns of the vote on the war bonus proposal taken by the miners this week are as follows:

Fernie, 309 for, 227 against; Michel, 54, 334; Carbondale, 55, 85; Coleman, 198, 59; Blairmore, 38, 104; Frank, 60, 38; Bellevue, 91, 256; Lethbridge, 61, 283; Coalhurst, 31, 195; Commerce, 7, 107; Taber, 3, 33; Canmore, 72, 74; Georgetown, 45, 22; Bankhead, 108, 31; Drumheller, 18, 40; Nordegg, 112, 118; Hillcrest, 15, 1371.

The officers of Crows' Nest Encampment No. 8, I.O.O.F., were installed on Wednesday night.

Mrs. E. C. McDonald, of Coleman, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pelletier, at Monarch.

Mrs. Church, after spending a month or so with her son, Mr. Cliff Church, has returned to Calgary.

WANTED TO RENT—Two Furnished Rooms for light housekeeping. Apply to Drawer "E," Blairmore.

Word has been received from Dr. A. H. Baker, formerly of Blairmore. The doctor is now located near Foremost, Alta., and is feeling well.

The vote on the proposed 5 per cent. war bonus, taken by the miners of Alberta on Monday resulted in 868 for and 1544 against the proposition.

Rev. William Phillips, who formerly held a charge at Wyndham, Minnesota, has come to Lethbridge to succeed Rev. David Ross as pastor of First Baptist church.

LOST—A Red Cow, branded AI on right side, horns turned up. Last seen on Saturday. Information given or return to John Jacobuch, Blairmore, and be rewarded.

A man in Washington is engaged in making a bust of President Wilson; and Mr. Hughes is getting together a whole organization with the same object in view—Washington Herald.

A bunch of booze artists occupied the same sleeping room in a local hotel on Monday night, and dreaming of B C, were overheard to sing that good old hymn, "Oh, to be over yonder, etc."

Rumor has it that Mike Rosse's liquor store is to be converted into an ice-cream parlor, and that one of our local bank branches will occupy the bar annex to the Cosmopolitan hotel.

W. Shaw, mine inspector, is moving his family to Calgary this week, where Miss Jessie and Master John will enter college after the holidays. Mr. Shaw will still be stationed at Blairmore as inspector of mines in the Rocky Mountain districts.

A very impressive memorial service was held at Central Union church on Sunday night last for the late Sapper Arnold Heywood. An eloquent and touching discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gray, followed by appropriate reference by J. F. Hunter to the late soldier. A lengthy programme included several selections by the choir, and solos by Miss Keith and Mr. W. Shaw.

Warning to Parents

That the provincial department of education is determined to strictly enforce the "Attendance Act" (formerly the "Truancy Act") is indicated by an action taken recently by Inspector Boycein a school district west of Ignisfail.

The father of a young girl of some 15 years was summoned under the provisions of the act for not sending her to school or providing a satisfactory certificate that she was receiving proper education otherwise. It was claimed for the defence that he himself was teaching the child, and the inspector offered that if the child were examined by a school inspector, his certificate would be satisfactory. This was not done, hence the action. The parent was fined $1 and the costs of the case amounted to $6 or $7 more. He will now have to send his child to school or be liable to further fine.

The law requires that every child of school age must be sent regularly to school, provided there is a school within 2½ miles in the case of children under 10 years, or within 3½ miles if they are between 10 and 15 years. The department is determined to strictly enforce the law.

A regular tented city now exists around the shores of Crows' Nest Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw went to Calgary by Wednesday night's train.

A new branch of the I.O.O.F. has just been instituted at Foremost, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson leave this week for England, where they will reside in future.

Mr. and Mrs. George Young, of Lethbridge, were renewing old acquaintances in Blairmore on Thursday.

Two things held up an employee in an Edmonton car barn on Saturday evening, and got away with $1000 in cash.

Commencing next week, The Enterprise will be published Thursdays instead of Fridays, for the benefit of our advertisers.

Private N. E. Guy, who has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia at Sarcee, returned to town this week, and will rest a while to recuperate.

Joe Uvanni, well known in Alberta and British Columbia boxing circles, recently lost in a ten-round bout to Roddie McDonald at Halifax, N.S. Speaking of the bout, the the Halifax Recorder says: "Uvanni is about one of the gamest boxers ever seen in this city and always ready to mix it with his sturdy rival, who had both strength and youth in his favor. Uvanni was much more scientific, but he did not have the steam behind his blows. Uvanni outboxed Roddie in the first round only."

Oddfellows Install Officers

The officers of Bellevue, Blairmore and Coleman I.O.O.F. lodges were jointly installed at Coleman on Monday night of this week. Past Grand Herbert Barlass, D.D.G.M., of Bellevue, performed the ceremony, assisted by P.G.'s. J. F. Hunter, G. Cruickshank, McK. Hunter, David Reid, Allan Hamilton and J. Hatfield.

BELLEVUE

J.P.G.—W. H. Chappell
N.G.—A. May
V.G.—George Pattinson
R.S. & F.S.—H. Barlass
Treas.—A. Hallworth
Warden—W. Brooker
Conductor—James Cousens
O.G.—A. Hamilton
I.G.—A. Goodwin
R.S.N.G.—Roger Haddad
L.S.N.G.—A. May
R.S.V.G.—William Evans
L.S.V.G.—E. Copeland
Chap.—J. Bolden.

COLEMAN

J.P.G.—John Fairhurst
N.G.—William Hogan
V.G.—W. J. Burns
Rec. Secy—M. D. Stitt
F.S.—S. F. McLeod
Treas.—F. Stokes
Warden—J. Hadfield
Conductor—McK. Hunter
O.G.—W. E. Jenkins
I.G.—J. Rogers
R.S.N.G.—D. Reid
L.S.V.G.—A. Desta le
Chap.—J. Wilcox.

BLAIRMORE

J.P.G.—A. J. Olsen
N.G.—W. O. Evans
V.G.—J. B. Harmer
R.S.—A. Moreucy
F.S.—J. F. Hunter
Treas.—W. J. Bartlett
Warden—R. G. Green
Conductor—J. McPhail
R.S.N.G.—A. Prince
L.S.N.G.—J. Montalbetti

Following the installation, the members of Bellevue Lodge presented the J.P.G. with a beautiful collar. The presentation was made through P.G. Bro. Hamilton in an elaborate speech, to which Bro. Chappell made fitting reply.

At the close of the session luncheon was served.

The officers of Pincher Creek and Cowley I.O.O.F. lodges were installed on Tuesday evening. The officers were installed by District Deputy Grand Master H. C. Morrison, and are as follows:

PINCHER CREEK

J.P.G.—T. O. Turner
N.G.—A. McMurdo
V.G.—J. S. Deslandes
R.S.—F. McDowell
Warden—J. Monoghan
Conductor—H. Bossenberry
O.G.—J. N. Hoob
I.G.—H. Clements
R.S.N.G.—A. T. Freebairn
L.S.N.G.—J. H. Gillespie
R.S.V.G.—A. F. S. Tatum
L.S.V.G.—H. Marcellus
R.S.S.—W. H. Geerlig
L.S.S.—O. Schoening
Chaplain—J. Stevenson.

COWLEY

J.P.G.—H. D. McMillan
N.G.—H. C. Morrison
V.G.—H. St. G. Burn
R.S.—F. A. Tustian
Warden—R. Littleton
Conductor—N. H. Nelson
O.G.—R. McLachlan
I.G.—P. S. Burles
R.S.N.G.—James Smyth
L.S.N.G.—R. H. Burn, jr.
R.S.V.G.—D. Rhodes
L.S.V.G.—H. S. Lank
R.S.S.—W. E. Tustian
L.S.S.—R. Alexander
Chap.—James Bennett.

I.O.O.F.
Blairmore Lodge, No 68, meets in their Hall, 880 Victoria St., every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
A. J. OLSEN, N. G. J. B. HARMER, R.S.

CROWS' NEST ENCAMPMENT NO. 8
Meets in the I.O.O.F. Hall every second and fourth Wednesday
A. Morency, C.P. W. J. Bartlett, R.S

Death of Mrs. McCall

Word has been received from Simcoe, Ontario, that Mrs. McCall, mother of Principal F. S. McCall, of Alberta College, Edmonton, had passed away after a lingering illness on July 8th. Principal McCall was summoned from Edmonton and left that point on July 4th, hoping to reach the bedside of his mother before she passed away; but death came just five minutes before his arrival. Mrs. McCall was well advanced in years, and the end was not unexpected.

The sixth annual summer camp of Lethbridge Y.M.C.A. will be held at Sentry July 31st to August 12th.

THE ALLIES CAFE
White Restaurant
NO COLORED HELP
Excellent Meals. Tickets $6.00
Family Trade Catered To.
Pastries Breads Confections
Soft Drinks Fruits Ice Creams
MISS M. PADEN, PROP.
Victoria Street. Blairmore

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64386.